The New-York Times.

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ASIA AND EUROPE.

The New Japanese Embassy at San Francisco.

Advanced and Enlightened Foreign Policy of the Mikado.

Burning of Four Hundred Tea-Houses in Japan.

Eighty Employed Women Perish in the Flames.

The Tichborne "Claimant" Roughly Handled by Lawyers.

Strikes in Belgium and Wurtemburg and Trouble Feared.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Arrival of the Japanese Embassy at San Francisco—More Students—Burning of a Tea-House—Fearful Loss of Life—Fires and Floods in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—The steamer *America*, from China and Japan, has arrived three days ahead of time, and brings the Imperial Japanese Embassy, consisting of IWAKURA, Prime Minister of Japan, coming as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the treaty Powers; KEDO, member of his Imperial Majesty's Privy Council and Assistant Ambassador; AKABO, Chief Minister of Finance and Assistant Ambassador; ITO, Assistant Minister of Public Works and Ambassador of the second rank, and HAMA GUEKI, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador of the second rank. The *America* is covered with bunting, and the batteries of Fort Alcatraz fired a salute.

The *America* brings the following passengers for New-York: DAVID KING, Jr., GEORGE HURLBUT, Lieut.-Commander ABBOTT, United States Navy; also the Japanese Embassy, together with twenty-six attachés, sixteen Secretaries and interpreters, sixteen servants and twenty-three Japanese students.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 23.—The Japanese embassy, composed of personages of the highest rank yet sent abroad, leave today to confer with the Governments of the treaty powers in relation to the revision of the treaties demanded to be made before July of the present year. These representatives are progressive, and profess great friendship for foreigners. If sincerely desirous of our friendship, the embassy has now the opportunity of conveying to you the boon of free intercourse with the natives, whereby their commerce and mines would be developed for foreign capital and experience, and their depleted Treasury be enriched. Mr. DE LONG, the American Minister, has won the good opinion of his countrymen here, and will reach Washington with the Embassy. Three Japanese men-of-war will start for Europe shortly to meet the Embassy there. A fire at the Yashiwara tea-houses destroyed 400 houses, and eighty women were burned or drowned in the surrounding ditch. Fires at Yedo are reported, all caused by the careless use of kerosene. A naval review took place at Yedo, the Mikado being present, and apparently much interested. The frigate *Colorado* went up to be shown to the Mikado, but as the naval review was soon to occur, the Japanese begged the Minister to send her away, as she was entirely too neat-looking, and the Mikado might decide to have no fleet at all, if not as well kept as the American. So the *Colorado* departed for China, avoiding the Corean coast. A late edict of the Mikado says:

"My country is now undergoing a complete change from old to new ideas, which I sincerely desire, therefore I call upon all the wise and strong-minded to appear and become good guides to the Government. During youthtime it is positively necessary to view foreign countries, so as to become enlightened as to the ideas of the world, and boys, as well as girls, who will themselves become men and women, should be allowed to go abroad, and my country will be benefited by their knowledge so acquired. Females heretofore have had no position socially, because it was considered they were without understanding, but if educated and intelligent they should have due respect. Six young Japanese women of rank go to America in care of Mr. DE LONG, to be sent to some seminary of learning at the expense of the Government.

Five of the Japanese Princesses go to Vassar College. The Japanese Embassy, numbering 105 persons, leaves here in eight or ten days for New-York, accompanied by Hon. CHARLES E. DE LONG, American Minister to Japan, and Hon. CHARLES W. BROOKS, Japanese Consul, resident here. The Consul-Generalship of the Hawaiian Islands has again been accepted by Mr. E. M. VAN SEED, and his exequatur has therefore been issued by the Japanese Government.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.—Telegraphic communication with Europe has been opened. A fire has occurred at Foochow. Floods have occurred near Swatow.

FRANCE.

The Coming Election in Corsica—Opinion on the Taxing of Raw Materials—"Reds" in Lyons.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—M. SAVELLI, a Legitimist, is a candidate for the National Assembly from the island of Corsica, in opposition to M. ROUHER.

The newspapers of Paris, and all the other large towns in France, oppose the taxation of raw materials, suggested by M. POUYER-QUERTIER, and predict disastrous effect upon the industries of the country. The Assembly today resumed the discussion of the tax. President THIERS addressed the Assembly, and alluding to the treaties of 1860, characterised them as fatal to the true interests of France, detestable and intolerable. The Red Republicans are becoming active in Lyons, and the authorities are exercising more than usual vigilance to prevent an outbreak. A *mitrailleuse* has been seized in the house of a carpenter at Bordeaux.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Resumption of the Tichborne Case—The Northern Pacific Bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed today. Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE opened for the defense, and said the testimony they proposed to offer would show that the claimant was a conspirator, perjurer, forger—in fact a common imposter and villain; and that BAIGERT and CARTER, his accomplices, were unscrupulous rogues, and concocters of this stupendous imposture. [The crowd in the Court-house applauded, but the applause was immediately suppressed.] The counsel also read a number of letters, showing that the real Sir ROGER TICHBORNE was a refined gentleman, in point of fact the very opposite of the claimant; and announced that he would call among the witnesses for the defense a tattooed nobleman, who had tattooed the genuine Sir ROGER, and would also produce upon the stand the cousin of Sir ROGER, Mme. RADCLIFFE, who would swear to the fact that the claimant told a falsehood in asserting that he had ever had illicit relations with her.

The subscription for Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, which opened on the 10th inst., closed today. These securities have been favorably received by the Press and the people. The subscriptions were mainly from the provinces, and for investments, not for speculation.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Strike in Belgium and Wurtemberg—Discontent in Austria, Prussia and Germany.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—The strike among the workmen at Charleroi for higher wages and for a reduction of the hours of labor, which has been imminent for some time, has at last taken place. The strike is reported to be very extensive.

STUTTGARDT, Jan. 15.—A strike occurred today among the compositors engaged in the printing offices of this city. Some 300 persons left work, and the language used by them leads to fears of disturbances.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—Both Houses of the Reichsrath have adopted, without amendment, the address to the Crown, calling its attention to the manifest increase of discontent among the subjects of various portions of the Empire, arising from recent misgovernment, and particularly opposing an increase of taxation for military purposes.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—At today's sitting of the Russian Diet, Prince BISMARCK delivered a speech insisting upon the retention at their posts of the Envoys of the Monarchy at the different German Courts.

HAYTI.

Return of the President—He Liberates all Political Prisoners—Resignation of the Ministry—Trouble Anticipated.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Thursday, Jan 4, 1872.

President SAGET, who has been making an extended tour of the southern portion of the island, returned to this city recently. His journey has been of material advantage to himself, and has had the effect of cementing more firmly the people and the Government. On the 31st of December, the members of the Government, headed by M. LUQUETTE, called upon him and laid before him the status and number of the political prisoners then in durance, and urged him as an act of clemency to mark the opening of the new year by liberating unconditionally all persons imprisoned for political offenses. This the President immediately acceded to, and the necessary proclamation was accordingly made. It subsequently appeared that this action was unconstitutional, as the Senate and Legislature were not consulted in the matter. The members of both Houses protested, whereupon the Ministry resigned, excepting M. SOL. LEGUTAND, the Minister of War. The following gentlemen were therefore appointed: M. ELHEARD, Minister of Finance and Foreign Relations; M. DANNER, Minister of Interior; M. RAMEAU, Minister of Justice.

It is fully expected that further trouble will arise, and that the new Ministry will be short-lived in consequence. Another element of discord will be that two members of the new Government held office under GEFFRARD, and have never yet presented their accounts or submitted any report of their administration.

About a week ago the German steam-frigate *Gazelle* arrived here, and yesterday a French war steamer came in. Each of them came to prefer and enforce demands on the Haytian Government, the former for damages sustained by the German residents of the Republic, which will amount to a large sum, and the latter for the interest on debt due to France.

The commander of the *Gazelle* immediately on his arrival notified the Government of his mission, when the Haytian Government effected a satisfactory arrangement for settlement, when the German commander departed, saluting the Haytian flag as he went out.

The French demand is for three million francs interest in debt payment, which has not yet been arranged, and the war steamer still remains here.

There are numerous reports of trouble brewing on the Northern frontier, where CABRAL, the Dominican chief of the rebellion has established his head-quarters.

The Spanish Consul has been recalled by his Government and has left; so also have the Spanish war vessels that were stationed here blockading the *Hornet*.

The coffee crop is good and plentiful. Business is active, but there have been several failures in the provision trade. Exchange went up to from 160 to 270 in a few days, and has gone down again, and is now quoted at 250.

La Civilisateur has a startling paragraph to the effect that is rumored that a draft, payable at sight for $29,000 in gold, has been drawn by the Haytian Legation at Washington. M. DENIS, the Finance Minister, says that no provision has been made for such incidentals or contingencies, and he consequently ignores the draft and refuses to pay it.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Doctors Disagreeing—Medical Evidence in Rebuttal of Medical Evidence—Prof. McCulloch's Experiments Assailed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 15.—In the Wharton case, today, medical experts were examined in rebuttal of the medical evidence for the defense. Dr. GIRARD E. MORGAN, a practicing physician for twenty-one years in Baltimore, testified that he would not say that cerebro-spinal meningitis was epidemic there during the past year. The symptoms in the hypothetical case of the defense was not like those of a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis treated by him. He had never seen such an assemblage of symptoms from natural causes. Dr. CHARLES H. OHR, of Cumberland, Md., did not think the symptoms given were those of cerebro-spinal meningitis. In his opinion, death did not result from natural causes. Dr. ABRAM ARNOLD gave similar testimony, adding that the symptoms were of a suspicious character. Dr. W. T. HOWARD testified to the same tenor. The above physicians have practiced from twenty to thirty-five years, and Dr. HOWARD is a professor in the University of Maryland. Mrs. VANNESS was called to rebut the testimony of the colored woman, SUSAN JACOBS, but objection was made, and the Court ruled her evidence inadmissable, as the statement to be contradicted was not material. Deputy Police Marshal FREY was called, with a similar object, and it was ruled that his evidence should be taken, but his examination was deferred at the request of the Attorney-General. Prof. AIKEN was then called to rebut the testimony of Prof. MCCULLOCH with reference to experiments with gelseminum and chloral. Objection was made, and argument ensued, in which the Attorney-General criticised the experiments of Mr. MCCOLLOCH, characterizing them as a fraud, and the result of the grossest ignorance. The Court ruled the examination of Prof. AIKEN, in rebuttal, to be admissible, and his testimony will be heard to-morrow. The Court then adjourned.

CUBA.

Valmaseda Sustained by the Spanish Government.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Telegrams received from Madrid today from Señor SAGASTA, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, announce that the Government sustains VALMASEDA, and that he will not be removed from the Captain-Generalship of the island. In consequence of this announcement the volunteers intend to serenade VALMASEDA to-night.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

No Official Action Taken in the Case of the Florida.

Her Owner Appealing to the Navy Department—Business in the House—A Solemn Farce Enacted—The Question of Amnesty—Mr. Sumner's Audience.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—No official action has yet been taken by the Government in regard to the case of the *Florida*. Mr. DARR, the owner, seems to think that the Navy Department conducts the diplomatic affairs of this Government, and so he sends his communications to that Department instead of to the State Department.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

There was another heavy bill day in the House. Nearly a hundred bills, mostly relating to matters trivial and individual, were introduced and referred. Among the more noticeable were Mr. MERCUR's, for the free importation of tea and coffee after July next; Mr. KELLOGG's, to repeal the stamp tax on matches; to prevent the payment of moieties to custom officers, being a feature taken from among those of Senator FENTON's bill. Judge BOARDMAN SMITH introduced a bill to charter an air line national railroad of threee tracks between New-York and Chicago. A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira, is its projector, his associates as yet being unnamed. The bill asks no subsidies and gives the United States Courts full jurisdiction of all questions relating to the proposed company. There being some question as to its constitutionality. The bill was referred first to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. CLARKE introduced the bill published in today's TIMES providing a method for resumption of specie payments. It was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. The bill excites attention here, and Mr. CLARKE is confident of favorable and speedy action. Gen. KETCHAM introduced a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands, which he will press to early action. Immediately after the morning hour, Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass his resolution appointing a select Committee to examine into the Louisiana troubles. The Democrats again opposed it, and on the call of the yeas and nays fifty-eight recorded themselves against it. It secured enough of the Democrats to pass, however. Mr. ACKER, of Pennsylvania, attempted to get through a general amnesty resolution in the same way. It was so very General, and so loosely worded that it not only forgave the rebels but removed the disabilities from every criminal in jail or out of it. Mr. DAWES was quick enough to see this fault in the bill, and attempted to point it out, but the Democrats applied the gag. Before the yeas and nays were called, Mr. DAWES explained the ridiculous feature of the bill to them and they withdrew their objection to his, stating it publicly, but some Republican who smelt the mouse, then objected. And so the Democrats went through the solemn farce of voting to release every prisoner in the country. They were supported by but few Republicans, and the House refused to suspend the rules by vote of 106 to 93. Mr. DAWES then introduced a resolution providing for unconditional general amnesty. Mr. RANDALL said they would all vote for that, and that it was the best thing DAWES ever did. Gen. BUTLER, amid much confusion, tried to get DAWES to accept as an amendment an amnesty bill, which he (BUTLER) had introduced in the morning hour, and had referred to the Judiciary Committee. It gave general amnesty, but with the proviso that no ex-rebel thus relieved shall maintain any claim against the United States which had accrued during the war. Mr. DAWES declined to accept the amendment, and on a division his resolution was carried by 137 to 48. The yeas and nays being called a good many Republicans seemed to think they had been too fast, and it was lost, the vote standing 121 to 69. All the Republicans of the New-York Delegation, except Gen. KETCHAM voted against it. Mr. HALE then immediately introduced another amnesty resolution, similar to that passed by the House last Spring and now pending in the Senate, except that it excludes but two classes instead of four, viz.: Congressmen and army and navy officers who joined the rebellion. But 31 recorded themselves against this on the roll-call to 170 in its favor. It confers a more general amnesty than any previous action of the House.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The event of the Senate session today was the speech of Mr. SUMNER on the Civil Rights amendment. No such an audience has ever, perhaps, been seen in the Senate gallery. Every seat was occupied, and there were crowds in the halls outside. But among the whole number there were scarce a white person to be seen. Mr. SUMNER spoke nearly two hours, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, but when Mr. VICKERS arose to make his speech on the opposite side, the spell was broken, and the galleries were cleared almost as suddenly as if an executive session had been ordered. The colored Secretary of State of South Carolina, CARDOZA, was on the floor of the Senate during Mr. SUMNER's address. It is claimed that in a full Senate there will be a small majority in favor of attaching the Civil Rights bill to the the Amnesty bill as an amendment. In this case, of course, amnesty and civil rights will fall together, but after the amnesty has been killed by the civil rights proposition, the latter still remains on the calendar as the first bill to be considered, and Mr. SUMNER hopes to get all the votes on it, as a distinct proposition, that it received as an amendment.

CHINESE APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Quite an interesting though brief discussion occurred today in the Senate on presentation of a petition signed by Chinese of California, together with a few white citizens of that State, asking Congress for a reduction of the duty on rice. Mr. SCOTT made objections that the Chinese were foreigners, and not entitled to the right of petition. GARRETT DAVIS made on the subject the briefest speech ever known to come from him. He said he liked to invite his friends to come to his house and liked to entertain them, but they must not interfere with his household affairs. The petition was finally received, but it was not quite clear whether the Chinese were deemed to be citizens, or whether the petition was received on account of the Californians who united with them in the petition.

NEW-ORLEANS AND KUKLUX.

Mr. BLAIR, in the Senate today, tried to get through a resolution for an investigation of the New-Orleans muddle by the Kuklux Committee, but it was objected to and did not get before the Senate, and it will not, of course, now be passed on account of the investigation ordered by the House.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Gen. WALKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior recommended that Congress be asked to make an appropriation at the earliest practicable date, in the sum of $125,000 for subsisting the Apaches of Arizona and New-Mexico during the remainder of the fiscal year. The number thus supported by the Government is increasing and is certain to increase, except in the single contingency of a general Indian war throughout that region. The present rate of expenditure is between $12,000 and $15,000 a month. In the event of the complete success of the policy adopted, the monthly expenditures must be expected to rise to $25,000. When it is considered that nearly a million and a half is appropriated for the Sioux, numbering 27,000, this measure for the 7,500 Apaches will not appear extravagant.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, in a recent letter to the Secretary of War, calls special attention to the necessity of a telegraphic communication with the head-quarters and other important points in the Department of Arizona.

The number of cases in the Supreme Court in which the Government was interested, argued in 1871, was forty. Of these were decided, for the Government, twenty; against the Government, eight; not decided, nine.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was in consultation with the Civil Service Advisory Board for nearly two hours today, with reference to the business of simplying and grading the internal revenue officers, and arranging for examinations of officers throughout the country, in accordance with the rules of the civil service Commissioners.

No little opposition is beginning to be developed to the twenty-eighth and thirtieth articles of the treaty of Washington. Legislation by Congress is required to give effect to the latter, as well as by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, Parliament of Canada and Legislature of Prince Edward's Island.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Report of Mr. Akerman on the Kuklux Trials—How the Cases were Conducted and Decided—Suggestions for the Future.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In his annual report, just issued, Ex-Attorney-General AKERMAN says:

"Charged with the superintendence of District-Attorneys and Marshals, the Attorney-General has been called during the past year to give special attention to the enforcement of acts of Congress of May 31, 1870, and of April 20, 1871. In some parts of the country the combinations punishable by these acts have been powerful and active, and their operations have been marked by an atrocity that is without precedent in the previous history of the United States. In October last it was ascertained by careful inquiry that in nine counties of South Carolina they had reached such a degree of strength and audacity as made it the President's duty to exercise the extraordinary powers conferred by the third and fourth sections of the act of April 20, 1871. Accordingly, the military were instructed to arrest the conspirators, and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* were suspended. The latter measure was necessary not only to stop criminal operations, but also to protect witnesses, and to prevent the concerted fabrication of exculpatory testimony, and to release the less willing, and, therefore, less guilty conspirators from the domination of their tyrannical leaders, and to enable them safely to abjure their crimes, and expose guiltier criminals. As soon as it was apparent that the law was to be executed, many of the residents absconded. Under the circumstances, flight was confession, and from subsequent disclosures it is almost certain that every person who fled was guilty. Care was taken to clear the proceedings, which were unavoidably summary and severe, of every touch of cruelty, or indeed harshness. The persons arrested by the military were placed in irons provided by the State for offenders against its own laws, were permitted to communicate with their friends and counsel, and were allowed every reasonable comfort consistent with safe custody. With the exception of a few mistakes in personal identity, which were soon corrected, I am satisfied that no innocent person was arrested. The whole number arrested in that State for violation of these acts up to date of last reports was 472, of which number 168 were arrested by the military and turned over to the Marshal, as is directed in section three of the act of April 20, 1871. These arrests were principally in the three counties of Union, Spartansburg and York. At the November Term, 1871, of the United States Circuit Court, at Columbia, indictments were found against 420 persons for violating said acts. There was not time for the Grand Jury to investigate all the cases, and some of the less heinous were reserved for future consideration. Five persons were tried and found guilty. Twenty five persons put in pleas of guilty.

In every case submitted to a jury the verdict was against the prisoner, notwithstanding the best defense which skillful counsel with effective external aid could make. A division of opinion between the Judges has been certified to the Supreme Court upon the following questions:

First—Whether the Court has jurisdiction to inquire and find whether the crime of murder has been committed when charged in the indictment in order to ascertain the measure of punishment. This question in effect is as to the validity of section 7 of act of May 31, 1870.

Second—Whether the right to keep and bear arms is a right granted and secured by the Constitution of the United States so as to support the Court in the indictment charging the defendant with having conspired to deprive a citizen of that right.

Since these proceedings were commenced, the officers in charge of the business have had time to institute prosecutions in cases from not more than one-third of the counties in which the President has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, while it is probable that in the other counties the number of offenders against these laws will not be proportionably large, yet it will doubtless be large enough, in connection with the number already prosecuted and the number liable to prosecution in other parts of the State, to exceed the present capacity of the Courts of the United States in that district. With the caution and deliberation which the law wisely observes in criminal proceedings, it is obvious that the attempt to bring to justice, through the forms of law, even a small portion of the guilty in that State, must fail, or the judicial machinery of the United States must be increased. If it takes a Court over one month to try five offenders, how long will it take to try 400 already indicted and many hundreds more who deserve to be indicted? These observations are to some extent applicable to other States, where these combinations, though perhaps less powerful than in South Carolina, are yet quite extensive, and are almost equally pernicious to the best interests of society. The fourth section of the act of April 20, 1871, empowering the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, will not be in force after the end of the present session of Congress. Should Congress determine to continue it in force by further legislation, I respectfully suggest that, in order to be adequately effective, the power of suspending the writ should not be confined to the limits of the insurrectionary district. Under the present law, if an offender within such district escapes beyond its limits, or is carried beyond its limits for the purposes of trial, or of more convenient or comfortable custody, the writ is inoperative in his favor. The abuse of the power in such a case could be prevented by a provision that the suspension should operate outside of the district only in cases of persons in custody for criminal conspiracies within it.

MEXICO.

The Siege of Mier Raised—Sudden Retreat of Cortina.

MATAMORAS, via NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The siege of Mier has been raised, the Revolutionists, under Gen. QUIROGA, having been reinforced by 400 or 500 men from Monterey. Gen. CORTINA's force fell back across the San Juan River yesterday into Camargo before the enemy could attack them in force. CORTINA's precipitate retreat prevented a general engagement, which the Revolutionists appeared to seek. Another advance by QUIROGA against Camargo and a general action is expected.

Five Persons Burned to Death.

BRADFORD, Ontario, Jan. 15.—A dwelling was burned here, yesterday, by which five lives were lost—a woman named TENIER, her two children, a niece, and a man who boarded in the house.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

A mass Convention of the advocates of total abstinence and prohibition, in Massachusetts, is to be held under the auspices of the State Temperance Alliance, in Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 24 and 25. The Convention will listen to and discuss papers on "The Evils of the Beer Legislation," "The Power of the Pledge," "The Scientific Basis of Prohibition," "The Temperance Reform in England," "The Relations of the Church and Sabbath-school to Temperance," "The Political Duties of Temperance Men," "Temperance in Other States," "The Relation of Temperance to Seamen," "The Relation of Temperance to Common Schools," and "The Medical Use of Alcohol."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Debate on Extending the Term of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury.

The Bill Ordered to Third Reading Without Opposition—Novel Coach Enterprise—More Tribune "News" Denied—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—There was a quorum in both Houses this evening, and the Assembly managed to get through with some important business. Col. HAWKINS' bill to legalize the extension of the term of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Messrs. ALVORD, MILES, STRAHAN, HAWKINS and FIELD, and ordered to a third reading with scarcely any opposition. Mr. ALVORD doubted the constitutionality of that part of the bill which undertook to legalize the acts of the jury after the impaneling of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, but had no objection to authorizing an extension of their term, and to making their future acts legal, in spite of the continued session of the Oyer and Terminer Jury. TOM FIELDS argued that Judge BEDFORD's Jury expired on the 30th November, and that all extensions of its term subsequent to that date were null and void, and would so be decided by the Court of Appeals. Mr. ALVORD offered an amendment to the second section, which was adopted, to the effect that nothing herein contained shall be construed as legalizing any act done or indictment found after the expiration of the first extension up to the time of the passage of this act. As thus amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading without an opposing voice.

JURORS.

Among the new bills introduced was one which the Press has advocated for years past, providing that the formation or expression of an opinion about the circumstances connected with a criminal act shall not disqualify a juror to serve on the trial of the criminal, provided said juror is willing to swear that he can give a verdict according to the evidence adduced on the trial.

A RAILROAD DIRECTOR'S BILL.

Mr. STRAHAN introduced a bill by request, providing that the Boards of Supervisors of the counties on the line of the Erie and other railroads in the State choose the directors of said roads.

THE SENATE.

The session of the Senate was very brief, and nothing of interest was done. A petition was presented by Mr. BENEDICT from JNO. MILLS, an old stage proprietor in New-York, asking that he be allowed to convert his stages into railroad-cars, and run them on the various tracks in the City by paying the companies a fair rent for the privilege.

TRIBUNE ENTERPRISE AGAIN.

Mr. TERWILLIGER, the Clerk of the Senate, has obtained affidavits from WEED, PARSONS & Co., contradicting in toto the affidavit of one GRACIE in today's *Tribune*, charging him with official malfeasance relative to public printing in 1867. Both WEED & PARSONS and Mr. TERWILLIGER deny that there was ever any agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, between them, that the latter should have a percentage on the printing, or that he ever received any such percentage, or that he ever increased, or altered in any way, any bill rendered by WEED & PARSONS. The course of the *Tribune* in trying to bring the re-elected members and officers of the present Senate into disgrace because they happen to be Administration men, is severely commented on here by candid men of both parties. The fact that no Fenton man is ever called on to answer or explain any charge or wrong doing, made in the columns of that paper, is regarded as very significant, and destroys the effect that its pretended exposures of official corruption might otherwise produce.

GEN. WOOD'S CASE.

Senator AMES, from the Investigating Committee in the case of Gen. WOOD, went to New-York during the recess to report that he found the items of Gen. WOOD's account in the Bowling-green Bank to be the same as alleged in the charge of the *Tribune's* anonymous correspondent, and as admitted by Gen. WOOD himself. He called on Mr. GREELEY, but could get no information from him other than that contained in the correspondent's letter. The Committee will meet to-morrow to decide what course to pursue in the investigation, which Mr. AMES says they intend shall be full and thorough, and, while doing justice to Senator WOOD, shall also be satisfactory to the public and creditable to the Committee.

ABSENTEES.

Senator MURPHY, of Kings, has not made his appearance here since the beginning of the session, and anxious inquiries are made as to the cause of his absence. With TWEED and MURPHY away, the Democracy have hardly enough Senators left to keep the standard of the party afloat.

S.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 15.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M.

Mr. ROBERTSON offered a concurrent resolution agreeing to the amendment to the Constitution adopted at the last election, extending the term of the Commissioners of Appeals when a certain number of causes are on the calendar.

After the disposal of some routine business of no general interest, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly convened at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. WHITBECK presented a petition for the privilege of placing in the main sewers in New-York telegraph cables and wires.

A large number of remonstrances from the interior of the State was presented against placing the Erie Railway under the control of the British monopoly.

A RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STRAHAN introduced a bill amendatory of the act relative to the New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad.

It requires that thirty days before an election of directors the Supervisors of each county through which such road passes shall meet and appoint one person to represent them in such Boards as their director. Out of the number so nominated those having the largest number of votes at the annual meeting of the stockholders of each of said Companies for the election of directors, shall constitute the Board of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year thereafter. A director shall reside and pay taxes in the county he is nominated for, be a citizen of the United States, and no county shall have more than one representative. No person shall be a director who does not own clearly at least $10,000, par value, of the stock. The officers of a company are required, under the penalty of $500, or imprisonment for one year, to transfer stock to bona fide owners.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

Mr. JUDD introduced the following:

"An act in relation to the qualifications of jurors in criminal cases, and to peremptory challenges in capital cases."

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—That the previous formation or expression of an opinion or impression, in reference to the circumstances upon which any criminal action at law is based, or in reference to the guilt or innocence of the party or parties, principal or accessory, to the act or acts set forth in the indictment, shall not operate to disqualify any person, who is otherwise legally qualified to serve as a juror for the trial of the issues of such act or acts set forth in the indictment, from so serving; provided the person proposed as a juror, who may have formed or expressed such opinion or impression as aforesaid, shall declare under oath his ability to render an impartial verdict according to the evidence submitted to the jury in the trial on said indictment, such impression or opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That the people and the accused in all capital cases shall each be entitled to thirty peremptory challenges.

SEC. 3. All existing acts conflicting with the provisions of the foregoing sections are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The following indorsement from Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD, of New-York, accompanied the bill:

We have carefully read the act entitled "An Act in relation to the qualification of jurors in criminal cases, and to peremptory challenges in capital cases," and believe that such a law should be passed. It is just, not only to the people, but to the prisoner, for, as the law now exists, it is almost impossible to procure a jury in any case of public notoriety, as the enterprise of the Press is such that it procures and publishes every fact, even to the most minute detail; and there are but few people in any community who do not read the papers and discuss cases so published. This question has been raised and settled in England, and any lawyer who has paid the slightest attention to the subject, must hold that such a law as that proposed should be passed.

In deference to universal public sentiment, and for the reasons herein given, we hope the proposed law may be speedily passed.

(Signed) GUNNING S. BEDFORD,
City Judge.
JOHN K. HACKETT,
Recorder of the City of New-York.

The following section has been added to the bill, so that it may not be made to apply to the Stokes case:

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect six months after its passage.

A number of letters have been sent to the Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill was referred.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to regulate the rate of interest on money and providing penalties for recovering more than the legal interest on the same.

THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Superintendent of the Banking Department be directed to transmit to the House the evidence taken by the Examiners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Third-avenue Savings Bank, and also to transmit their report; also, calling on the same officer to inform the Assembly whether information has reached him that the officers of savings banks have used the funds of those institutions for purposes of private speculation.

THE NEW-YORK GRAND JURIES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to confirm the orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, continuing the last November term thereof, and to define the law on the same subject.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend so as to make all indictments found by the Grand Jury after the passage of this act legal.

Mr. STRAHAN thought this amendment would defeat just what was desired by the bill.

Mr. ALVORD said what he wanted to accomplish, or rather prevent, was giving vitality to dead indictments.

Mr. FIELDS said that this bill was, in short, to make that legal which some people, at least, thought was illegal. It should be borne in mind that the innocent are sometimes made to walk the same path trod by the criminal. He insisted that the first extension of this Grand Jury was void. Can you give vitality to that which is dead? The question was, had the Court the right to extend that Grand Jury? He said it had no such right. He looked upon this bill as an attempt to put on the statute book an *ex post facto* law, and the Legislature had no right to pass such a law. He declared that the higher Courts will decide that every person convicted since the 31st of November, 1871, in New-York, have been illegally convicted. He regarded the provisions of this bill as the most serious ever brought before a legislative body. Nothing of the kind, he said, so far as he could learn, and he had spent some time in investigation of the subject, was ever attempted before.

Mr. ALVORD withdrew his amendment and moved another, that nothing in this act shall be construed to legalize any indictment found after the first extension up to the passage of this act. Adopted.

The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, to cancel a portion of their bonds and issue others of larger denomination, was also ordered to a third reading.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Pilots was received.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Italian Parliament reassembles at Rome today.

Rev. H. P. BOGUE, the oldest Presbyterian clergyman of Western New-York, is dead.

The Convention adopted by the International Telegraph Congress has been signed.

The Spanish Ministry have resolved not to remove VALMASEDA from Havana.

QUINTARD's jewelry store in Poughkeepsie, was burned last night.

Several cases of virulent small-pox have appeared in Salt Lake City.

The Germans in the North Division of Chicago denounce the proposed new fire ordinances.

GEORGE L. HARSON, a clothing dealer in Boston, committed suicide on Sunday night by taking laudanum.

The stables of the Western Hotel, at Catskill, with seven horses, were burned yesterday Loss $6,000.

W. G. W. GANO, for fifty-five years intimately connected with the banks of Cincinnati, is dead.

B. B. DYER, a real-estate broker, was arrested in Boston, yesterday, and held to bail for swindling.

A movement is on foot in London to raise subscriptions for a monument to Dr. JENNER, the discoverer of vaccination.

The Prince DE POLIGNAC has been appointed military attaché of the French Legation at Berlin.

In the Boston United States Court, yesterday, DEXTER T. MILLS, for smuggling, was fined $21,000.

Prof. MARSH and scientific party from Yale College returned from California yesterday via Panama.

A monster cannon, made in an American foundry for the Turkish Government, has arrved at Tophane, the arsenal of Constantinople.

The former Spanish Unionist Ministers have resolved to give their support to Señor SAGASTA in the Cortes.

JOHN BEVER, who separated from his wife a year ago, went to her house, at St. Cloud, Minn., Saturday night, and killed her.

Prof. G. J. ORR was appointed, yesterday, State School Commissioner in Georgia, vice Gen. LEWIS, resigned.

GEORGE and BRADLEY TOWNSEND, two burglars, were arrested at Peekskill, Sunday night, in the act of robbing S. HAIGHT's store.

President GRANT sent to the Senate, yesterday, a number of nominations of Western Post-masters and Land Registers and Internal Revenue Assessors.

The Committee on Appropriations expect to report the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill to the House on Wednesday next.

In Fitchburg, Mass., Saturday night, MICHAEL KELLY discharged a pistol at JAMES GRANT, hitting JOHN MCMAHON, a peaceful citizen, and inflicting probably a fatal wound.

The congregation of the Church of the Annunciation, in Williamsport, Penn., indorse the course of Father STACK, and repudiate the position assumed by the Boston *Post* and New-York *Freeman's Journal*.

The jury in the trial of FOSTER for the murder of HATFIELD, in Indianapolis, after forty hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The statement published on Saturday last, on the authority of ALEXANDER DELMAR's newspaper, charging the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company with improper financial transactions, proves, upon investigation, to be utterly untrue.

Wendell Phillips at the Soldiers' Home—His Opinion of Gen. Butler.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Upon invitation of the officers and veterans, WENDELL PHILLIPS visited the Soldiers' Home on yesterday, and received a most hearty welcome. After visiting all the places of interest, he met the veterans at Music Hall, and made one of the greatest speeches of his life. It occupied over one hour in delivery. He paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to Gen. BUTLER, declaring him not only one of the ablest, but one of the purest, statesmen of the day. He also eulogized, in his own splendid way, young PUTNAM, and his mother, Mrs. MARY LOWELL PUTNAM. But he was most eloquent when speaking of the old flag, and of the emancipation of the negro as the grand result of the war.

The Public Debt of Virginia.

The Governor's veto of the resolution to suspend the funding of the State debt has been overruled in the House of Delegates by a vote of 88 yeas to 27 nays, but the Senate has not yet acted in the matter, and the issue there is said to be doubtful. In the House of Delegates on Friday, immediately after the passage of the resolution over the veto, a joint resolution was almost unanimously passed providing for a joint special committee on the public debt, with a view to a compromise between the contending parties. This was carried forthwith to the Senate, and there agreed to without delay.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Eleventh Day's Session of the Congressional Committee.

Several Important Letters from Merchants Read.

The Examination of Deputy Collector Clark Continued.

Some More Information About the General Order System.

Pilfering from Public Stores and Prosecution of Suits.

At the opening of the eleventh day's session of the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, yesterday, several letters were read, one from Mr. CURRIE, of the firm of BINGE & CURIE, Custom-house and forwarding agents, showing how the present regulations for the collection of duties are carried out in the Custom-house, and one from DANIEL SHEEHAN, designating certain persons who could give ample information concerning the collection of moneys from Custom-house employes for political purposes and removals for political causes.

Deputy-Collector STEPHEN G. CLARK, chief of the seizure bureau, was then called, and his examination concluded. This was the third day that Mr. CLARK had been on the stand. No new matter was elicited, the witness' testimony being in rebuttal and explanatory of testimony given by others. His answers were given with great caution and deliberation, and Senator BAYARD at one time complained that it was much more difficult for him to obtain a direct reply than it seemed to be for Senator HOWE, who led the direct examination. The compromise in the case of DYMOND & LALLY for $40,000, where cause of action existed for $75,000, was induced by the discovery of the fact that even that amount was more than could be recovered from them, or than they could pay unassisted by friends. The seizure of the books and papers of REDMOND & Co. were not made by witness' orders. Discrepancies were found to exist between the invoice value of goods sent to that firm and those sent to others from the same manufacturer, and a letter was sent to Mr. REDMOND by Deputy Collector KIRK, requesting him to allow the receiver to compare the invoices with his books and correspondence. Letters were found bearing on the subject, which were taken to the Custom-house by KIRK, with, as he (witness) supposed, Mr. REDMOND's consent. They were kept some months and then returned, a plausible explanation having been given of the discrepancy which had caused the investigation. Actual buyers take the best portions of the stock and the residue is sent to the consignee, and is justly placed at a lower valuation.

Charges have been made occasionally of pilfering from the public stores, but the guilty parties have not been discovered. The theft frequently occurs on the pier, and sometimes while the goods are in possession of the cartman. When the cartman gives receipts for a perfect package, and it is delivered in an imperfect state he is held personally responsible. In reply to the question of Mr. BAYARD whether a fraud could be perpetrated on the Revenue without collusion on the part of some Custom-house officer, Mr. CLARK said that "if all Government officers were strictly honest and absolutely intelligent there would be no loss." The means by which Government is defrauded are by goods concealed on the vessel not on the manifest, by fraudulent entry, by false claims for damages to goods, and by direct swindling. The Government would be better protected if there were a larger and better paid clerical force, and if the duty were taken off a large number of articles which practically yield no revenue. After further examination on the General Order business, and the distribution of proceeds of forfeiture among informers, the witness was dismissed, and GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, City Surveyor, was called. This gentleman was referred to by Mr. WHITELAW REID in his testimony before the Committee. He was appointed civil engineer in the navy in January, 1870, and ordered to report at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he remained until he was suspended, in the following October. He and Collector MURPHY resided in the same election district, and were at the head of rival Republican organizations. He has heard that Mr. MURPHY had asserted that the President had issued an order for his suspension. He telegraphed to Mr. MURPHY at Long Branch, and was requested to call upon him, which he immediately did. Mr. MURPHY stated that he represented the Administration in New-York, and if witness co-operated with him there would be no trouble. In the following election of delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga there was a compromise in the district, and there was "no trouble;" but in the previous meeting for the election of delegates to the County Convention, Messrs. VAN CLEFT and MURPHY were arraigned against each other, and ten days later the former was suspended from his position, as Mr. MURPHY had threatened he should be. There was no dissatisfaction with his services in the Navy-yard, and a highly commendatory letter was read to the Committee from Admiral GODON. Witness had gone to Washington to see the President, in order to ward off the impending blow, but had been refused an interview. He named several others who had been removed from the Navy-yard and Custom-house, as he believed.

Senator HOWE took the witness in hand, and questioned him in relation to the political situation in New-York in the Fall of 1870, with the design of showing that those Republicans who opposed the coalescence of the Republicans and the Young Democracy at that time, were acting in the interests of the Tammany Democracy. Mr. VAN CLEFT, however, had no knowledge of anything which was going on outside of his own party.

A communication was received from Col. FRANK HOWE requesting an examination in order to vindicate his official conduct, and it was stated by the Chairman that the request had been complied with, as he has already been subpœnaed.

A letter was received from Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER requesting that Mr. KEYSER, Mr. BARCLAY, and HUGH GARDNER be subpœnaed in reference to the evidence of Mr. PALMER. Mr. KEYSER has already been subpœnaed, and the others will also be directed to present themselves for examination.

The following communications were read:

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Chairman:

SIR: If you will bring before your Committee THOMAS CALNER, telegraph operator in the Surveyor's office, Mr. FRENCH and Deputy Surveyor ABELL, they will give you important information as to the mode and amounts collected from inspectors and night watchmen in the Custom-house, they being the persons designated by the Collector and Surveyor to collect this money.

If you will send for DENNIS F. COLLINS, of No. 54 Reade-street, he will furnish you with information as to who was authorized to collect the money in the Collector's and Auditor's office; he will also inform you what men were dismissed from the Custom-house for not voting for Democratic candidates. COLLINS has in his possession the receipts for the money he was forced to contribute. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL SHEEHAN.

COLLINS was subpœnaed by the Committee.

To the Honorables the Senate Committee of Investigation, Astor House, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Believing it may be of use for the Committee to know how the present regulation to the collection of duties is carried out in the Custom-house, and how the same works on the merchant, I beg to submit

First—That vessels and steamers arrive and discharge under General Order without any fixed time—some immediately, some from four to five days after, as best suits their convenience, and there seems to be no law or regulation to prevent them; certainly there is no attempt made on the part of the Collector to do so. This indiscriminate haste on the part of ship-owners and steam-ship companies to discharge their vessels, might not with any degree of propriety be objected to, if the relation of things connected with the foreign trade were the same as that of our domestic intercourse between the different parts of our own country. With the latter there is no impediment on the merchant (except commerce) from taking his goods from the vessels as they are discharged, while in the other, it is necessary for the merchant to have his permit in the hands of the inspector of the vessel before he can obtain his goods. On this one little difference lies the bulk of the annoyances, complaints and vexatious feelings in the breasts of the merchants.

Thou shalt not smuggle, thou shalt make no false entry of thy goods, or make false declaration thereto, saith the law to the merchant, and my experience is that the same, as a rule, is faithfully observed by them. Thou shalt take no moneys or presents for work done in office, thou shalt not exact any other pay than that which the Government pays you, thou shalt be honest in thy dealings with the people, not to oppress or place any unnecessary restriction on their business, (from which we may infer, also, thou shalt not make any money out of them for thyself,) is the law to the Collector and those connected with him in the collection of duties.

But how do things exist in fact? If the general theories advanced that frauds exist among our merchants, because "the Yankee spirit inborn in their nature is opposed to taxation," what shall we say of those who collect that tax, who break the imperative order of the law; what "inborn nature" can be attributed to them? If the inborn spirit of those in power is of a purer nature, why not have laws that will not tend to excite that evil Yankee disposed spirit? It must have been conclusively shown to the Committee by this time, that a large amount of money is made from the merchant in this General Order business, that this money is made, not by the Government but by individuals. It matters not to the merchants who pay the money whether it goes into the pockets of one of their own townsmen, a Pennsylvanian or a Washingtonian; they only feel that some one is making money out of them without receiving any benefits from it; nay, it further appears that they are annoyed by vexatious delays and inconveniences by the authorities to further this unnecessary exaction from them, and what are the results? A general contempt for this system of affairs, and a feeling of uncertainty of having their rights granted to them by the Government, which acknowledges the abuses by not making provisions to change it. One of the greatest evils of the General Order business is the result it works in the Custom-house.

Some days several steamers will arrive and a general jam in the Custom-house is the consequence, each one trying to obtain the passing of his papers first and get his permit, to save them from these General Order charges. The force of clerks in the department is limited, all cannot be passed, and to get the work finished in time, work must be done after hours. Many thousand entries have crossed the different ferries leading from the City and have been passed in the homes of the clerks at night, in order to have them ready in the morning. The result of the pressure on the clerks to perform so much work is obvious. Their time, outside of business hours is their own. If they feel satisfied that they have worked faithfully at their work during the day, they feel that they should be paid for the extra work from those whose benefit it is to have it done. They naturally ask for it, and the merchant pays it. He, therefore, is in the position of being obliged to pay to get his permit, in order to save his goods from General Order; and it often happens that when a steamer discharges immediately on her arrival, the goods are already under General Order, notwithstanding their liberality to the clerk, for there is no delay in entering vessels, as Captains always have the right of way given them by the deputies. Notwithstanding there may be twenty merchants waiting on the turn to swear to their entries, the Captains of vessels have the right to walk ahead of them and get their papers through, while the merchants have to fight it out among themselves as best they can, and witness the permit to send their goods under General Order delivered to the ship-owner before they have the first opportunity to save them.

The reform most needed in this most important part of the Custom-house is, I would suggest:

First—That each steam-ship company be obliged to keep, at its own expense, a General Order store to receive goods from its own vessels; that the said companies be by law prevented from charging General Order expenses until three days after the entry of the vessel in the Custom-house.

Second—That the importer be allowed to make affidavit before a State officer, duly qualified, if more convenient to him. It is of no advantage to the Government to refuse this privilege, excepting the twenty cents which is charged by the Collector for taking the same. This would save merchants much valuable time and save a good deal of bustle and bobbing of heads by deputies who are, from the nature of things, sometimes anything but agreeable.

Third—That useless clerks in some departments be put in divisions where they are most needed. For instance, in the seventh division, called the order desk, a number of clerks are employed there, (I should have said sit there,) when, in fact, they should have been dispensed with. When the order to have goods delivered from public store by contractors' carts was issued, one man there can do the work of the three or four that are there now; if desired, these clerks might be transferred to the entry clerks' or liquidating department, where they would be of vast benefit in getting the old work made up. I have been informed by one of the liquidating department that one firm of this City alone has sixty-five entries behind in the liquidation, with little prospect of getting them done with the present force. The object of keeping these order clerks in their present positions is a knotty question, for when they might be of some use, namely, between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the mass of permits leaves the cashier's office, they are sent home, and are prevented, on pain of dismissal, to make transfer orders from the permits. What may be the object of this order I cannot say; but the consequence is, the goods go under General Order, and money changes pockets. This annoyance and unjust system of taking the importer's duties, and refusing him a permit to send his goods to General Order store for examination, is very aggravating, especially in the face of the law which requires the Custom-house to be opened till 4 o'clock, and also until the current business of the day is finished. These evils could be remedied simply by the deputies noting on the face of the permit, "Send to Public Store," as done in the case of W. H. permits. This remedy is plain and simple and economical to the Government. The references here made are to some of the grievances that a merchant meets with in his first step to get an entry passed in the Custom-house, and it is but fair to presume that his admiration for the system and those who carry it on, cannot be very exalted and their mutual relations very genial. They are made to feel at the outset that those in authority will cheat them if they can, and is it strange in this state of things that there should sometimes be merchants of less strength of character, who should undertake to retaliate? Let us hope that these long existing abuses may find extermination in your Committee. Yours, &c.,

CHARLES CURIE.

Of Curie & Co., Custom-house brokers, &c., No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE CASE OF NAYLOR & CO.

The following letter was also read:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1871.

SIR: At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury I write to inform you that Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Special Agent of the Treasury, has been directed to transfer to your office the further examination of the case of NAYLOR & CO., and to make to you a report of the examinations already made by him and his assistants, to be accompanied with all copies of extracts made from the books of NAYLOR & CO.

In the further conduct of the examination it is not deemed necessary that there should be actual custody of the books and papers of said firm, or occupation of their premises, or that any interference shall be made with the ordinary course of their business—it being understood that said firm will enter into a stipulation to produce their books and papers upon trial in case suit is brought, or upon the reasonable call of the Collector, in case further examination is deemed essential.

It is desired that you, in connection with the United States Attorney, shall, after an opportunity for such explanations as NAYLOR & CO. may deem it important for them to make, carefully consider the merits of the charges of undervaluation, and in case they seem to be well founded and the evidence is sufficiently explicit and clear, it is expected that suit will be commenced. But if the evidence shall be of a character, and in the judgment of yourself and the United States Attorney not likely to warrant the Government in expecting a recovery before a jury, then it is desired that no suit shall be instituted.

I will add that Deputy Collector CLARK is acquainted with this matter, and the arrangement made by me on Saturday last. I deem it important to have this business arranged at once, so as to avoid any further application for the intervention of the Court upon the preliminary proceedings.

Yours very respectfully,
E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.
Hon. THOS. MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New-York City.

Senator Casserly—I offer as part of the proof in this case the report of two gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine into the condition of the Cartage Bureau, and in that action it became their duty to ascertain the number of packages of goods that arrived in this port within a specified period, and they have also reported as to the nature of the general order of business, and the objections to it.

The following was then placed upon the file after some discussion:

"Although the receipts of the Bureau, as shown by their books, during the sixty-four working days from the 1st of February to the 15th of April were some $400 less than the expenses, yet a careful estimate, based upon information derived from the books of the Bureau and the statements of carmen and merchants, shows that the receipts of the Bureau, if the 20 per cent. tax upon all cartage is enforced, would not be less than $150,000 per annum. This conclusion is arrived at upon the following facts: During the period above mentioned the Bureau stamped 734,000 packages, without including the 44,000 packages sent to the public store, upon which the cartage was paid by the Government. At this rate there would pass through the Bureau in the course of the year 3,670,000 packages of warehouse and General Order goods, and 220,000 packages of public store goods."

The examination of Deputy Collector CLARK was resumed.

Senator Howe—A chance remark of a witness examined by the Committee informed us that a fraud was committed, and while it was under the consideration of the Grand Jury in the United States Courts it was compromised? A.—There is only one case within my knowledge he could have alluded to.

Q.—What case is that? A.—The case of DIMOND & LALLY.

Q.—Do you recollect that case? A.—I have a general recollection of it. They were importers of coffee and similar goods to this port. An investigation of several of their importations was made I think in the Fall of 1869, and upon evidence presented in the case, a warrant was issued, and a subsequent examination confirmed the allegation of fraud. I can't now state the amount. I don't think it was $120,000, but it was a very large amount. The case was settled on the payment of $40,000. At the time there was an investigation as to the extent of their means, and they were satisfied that that was more than they were worth, and for that ground the negotiations were completed by the Custom authorities. At the time the suit was first instituted I understood that they would pay $75,000. At that time the Custom-house refused to compromise, and measures were taken to prosecute all the parties. The settlement was made in May, 1870, and the reason of it was that they could get no more out of them. I have only seen what Mr. REDMOND testified to in the newspaper reports.

Q.—Do you know the facts in connection with the seizure of the books and papers? A.—Yes, I do, some of them. If the books were obtained under a threat, it was without my knowledge or approval.

Q.—Have you any other statement in regard to it? A.—Not having read the evidence, I don't know what he testified to.

Q.—Will you state what your experience has been in the matter of pilfering from the public store, and what the usage of the service is in regard to it? A.—For some time past complaints have been made to the Collectors of pilfering, and these matters have been referred to me for examination as to the liability of any person and the reply to the parties, if any was called for.

Q.—What kind of an examination did you make? A.—I examined the papers and parties, and did everything to throw light upon the subject.

Q.—What is the practical difficulty when a theft takes place with the removal of goods to the public stores, and the bonded warehouse—what is the difficulty of determining the guilty party? A.—There is a difficulty in finding whether it took place before the goods left the dock. The fact that a loss had occurred before they came to the store would not prove that the loss was discovered before they were handed to the importer. It could only be discovered by a comparison with the invoice, and that is not done in all cases, save where the deficit is very large.

Q.—Don't you think it was the duty of the Appraiser when the case was opened to see that the bill was correct? A.—It is his duty to see that there is no more there than the invoice calls for, and that there is no less.

Q.—Who makes the examination of the goods? A.—No one but the Appraiser, when clerks are authorized to open the goods.

Q.—Has not the Appraiser the same evidence in a short case sent to the store as in a very full case? A.—The same evidence except it is tampered with to a slight extent.

Senator Howe—Suppose when a case comes off the boat it appears to be tampered with, what do the carriers do in that case? A.—I have seen several instances of that. I understand they have been instructed differently since. The company should testify the package was in bad condition. I have directed cartmen to notify such defects to the importer. When it is in a very bad condition the Appraiser is informed of it before it is opened.

Q.—Who pays for the goods that are gone? A.—When the loss happens on shipboard they have to pay for it. Where the loss happened by the neglect of the carrier he has to pay for the loss. If pilfering takes place in a public store no one is made responsible.

Q.—You said you have known such cases in the Appraiser's store? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you evidence that such pilferings could not be determined? A.—It could never be ascertained.

Q.—Is it your opinion business cannot be so conducted as to determine which official connives at a fraud? A.—From personal knowledge of the business I cannot answer it, but in Mr. PALMER's time all attempts were made to put an end to it. From the fact that he was unable to prevent it I deem it very difficult. Occasionally importers and their agents are admitted when the examination takes places, but are always in company with an officer. No one can pass out of the public store without the knowledge of a responsible officer.

Senator Howe—Do you know Mr. CHARLES KAILE? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of his bringing an action for damage on account of loss of goods while in the public store? A.—Have often heard and I think expressed the opinion that he would do so, but I do not know it has been done.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—Within the last year.

Q.—Mr. REDMOND saw a couple of men present the letter as coming from CLARKE, and asked to see the books and papers. They got them and kept them until the early part of June? A.—Statements had been made to me from parties whom I thought knew that certain of Mr. REDMOND's invoices were undervalued; an examination was made in connection with the other invoices of similar goods from the same manufacturer; I must say that there never was any imputation upon Mr. REDMOND's personal honesty in the matter; the examination disclosed the fact that goods purchased by merchants in New-York from manufacturers on the other side described almost identically the same invoice as goods consigned to Mr. REDMOND, or invoiced at a higher rate than those sent to him; those sent to him were intended for sale on commission; in that state of the case I made an examination as I deemed proper; a letter was written, requesting Mr. REDMOND to allow the bearer to make a comparison of the invoices with the books and correspondence in his possession; during the examination some letters were found from the parties on the other side bearing upon the question of the invoice of their goods; there were one or two correspondence books among the lot brought to the office; the invoices of the company were compared with the statements in his correspondence, and there were some apparent discrepancies as to what the value was. Subsequent investigations and a statement by Mr. REDMOND, Jr., tended to satisfy myself and the District Attorney, before whom the matter was finally conveyed, that there was a plausible excuse for that invoice, it being intended for commission and not for ordinary sale. The consignment was lower than the actual sale.

Q.—After this what action did you take? A.—I made such inquiries as satisfied me that the explanation was true. I was so satisfied in this point that I did not send it before a jury.

Mr. Howe—This is somewhat of a smoky case, though I don't question your conclusion.

Q.—How long have you lived in New-York? A.—Six years. I don't know how long this firm is in existence in the City. I never before heard of any trouble it had with the Custom-house, and it is in my opinion very respectable.

Q.—You say there never was any imputation against Mr. REDMOND? A.—Not personally against Mr. REDMOND, SR. What I desire to say is that if an attempt at undervaluation was attempted some member of the firm knew of it. If the revenue was defrauded the Messrs. REDMOND would not have benefited a penny by it, directly or indirectly.

Q.—Would not all attempts to defraud the Custom-house be ineffectual without the collusion of some one in the Custom-house? A.—Not by any means. I believe the contrary. If any fault lies there, I believe it lies in the the ignorance or inefficiency of the appraiser. His duty is not strictly to appraise the goods, but to see if the invoices are correct.

Senator Bayard—Don't you know he keeps himself advised as to prices current in all parts of the world? A.—Yes; but in case of goods only sold in this market I can't see how he can very well keep himself acquainted with the prices of goods in Europe. You have mentioned an extreme case, so that there can be no comparison of prices, except what are obtained from the value here and from the invoices of the importer. It is not an exceptional or extreme case. There are many such cases that come almost exclusively to this port.

Q.—I would not take these cases. Let us take a general case, and I ask you whether the Government has not by its appraisers the control of this matter? If it be a matter of quality or quantity has it not in its own hands the power to prevent mistakes or misstatements of that kind? A.—If all the Government officers of the Port of New-York were strictly honest and entirely intelligent, and perfectly competent for the performance of their duties, there could not well be a loss to the revenue from the causes you have named.

Q.—As for that matter the revenue would not be defrauded if the merchants and importers were honest. What I ask is, has not the Government the power to control this matter and obtain its full duties? A.—Theoretically it has the power, but practically I don't know it ever had the power.

Q.—Has not the Government in its own hands the power to correct misstatements and inaccuracies, and to prevent their repetition? A.—Your question calls for what I don't know, but I have stated my opinion on that point.

Mr. Bayard—My case is that there cannot be fraud without collusion with the officer of the Government.

Senator Casserly—You said if there was an undervaluation, then there was an imputation on some member of the firm? A.—Necessarily.

Q.—Finally you came to the conclusion that there was no undervaluation? A.—The explanation convinced us that there was no case for a prosecution. It was one of those matters that could not be definitely ascertained. If there was any undervaluation, it must be to a small extent. The goods sold by the manufacturers were consigned to the Messrs. REDMOND, and were invoiced at a less price, and a better price was obtained here in this market. You might select a few pieces of better quality, and make more of them proportionally than by taking out the 400 pieces and selling them at once. The same state of things was ascertained in the case of goods consigned by JOHN BRIGHT, in England, to CLAFLIN & CO. The REDMONDS could not possibly have profited by the undervaluation in this instance.

Q.—Will you state more precisely whether the selection of these finer pieces took place on the other side by the manufacturer? A.—Yes.

Q.—What had the Messrs. REDMONDS to do with it? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Then what excited your suspicions? A.—These facts you refer to were developed in the examination.

Q.—What was it you finally discovered as regards the REDMONDS that further proceedings would not be taken? A.—That these goods were selected goods and tended to exculpate them.

Q.—Was there any "smoke" left in their garments then? A.—None to my knowledge.

Mr. Casserly—I know this firm for years, and if their integrity is established I wish it to go forth.

Q.—Can you give reasons why the proceeding was taken in this case, the seizure of their books, &c., when a simple note would have been effectual? A.—I am not aware of any reason for a threat, or that any was made.

Senator Bayard—That has been testified to.

Witness—If such threat was made it was against my knowledge and consent.

Q.—Were you not then surprised when the books and papers were brought, when an explanation only was desired? A.—I have known similar cases, and also where the importer himself came; I have at present a case where the examination takes place in the merchant's office; if he consents to that course I don't believe there is anything to prevent me from doing it.

Q.—When books and papers were voluntarily sent to the Custom-house, were you aware it was voluntarily? A.—Yes; where the merchant came himself.

Q.—How many such cases? A.—I remember the case of KENEOBLER.

Q.—Is that the only case? A.—Yes, that I remember.

Q.—When was that? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—Can you name any case where there was a voluntary delivery of papers by a merchant? A.—I understood this case of Mr. REDMOND. I have known no involuntary cases.

Q.—Is there any other case? A.—I can't recall the name.

Q.—There is no authority for taking a merchant's books and papers without a warrant? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How long did the books of Messrs. REDMAND remain in the custody of the officials? A.—I don't remember upon that point. Perhaps two or three weeks. If Mr. REDMOND mentioned differently, probably he is correct.

C.—Who brought the books from Mr. REDMOND's? A.—A man named KERR, to whom I gave instructions.

Q.—Were you responsible for the conduct? A.—Not if he exceeded his duty.

Q.—Did he exceed his duty to your knowledge? A.—I have no knowledge upon that subject.

Q.—Did he make a report of the proceedings? A.—I cannot speak from absolute recollection, but my impression is that he did; as to the details, I don't remember.

Q.—What report do you think he made? A.—It was to the effect that not being satisfied of the examination he made there he thought it best to bring the books to me, and that Mr. REDMOND was to come there himself. The examination was, in the first instance, directed to be made at Mr. REDMOND's store. The understanding I then had was that he brought the books with Mr. REDMOND's consent, and not being satisfied with the examination he made, he acted within the line of his duty. There was no person in my department authorized to make seizures but myself. It is more my duty to pass upon the actions of others than inaugurate them.

Q.—What caused you to send Mr. KERR in preference to any other competent officer? A.—I deemed him a competent officer; I don't recollect to have had any conversation with him before he started; though I presume I had some.

Q.—You gave him instructions, and he went off to execute them? A.—I presume so.

Q.—When did you see him again after you gave him those instructions? A.—I suppose on his return.

Q.—How long after? A.—Within a short period of time, perhaps a day or two.

Q.—Did you give him any written order of any kind? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you give him anything written? A.—Nothing but the letter.

Q.—Were your instructions oral? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that more frequent than written orders? A.—I can't say. Ordinarily it is a written order. The report used is generally a written one.

Q.—Does it often happen that books of a merchant are taken to the Custom-house without a written report? A.—No; because such cases are not frequent.

Q.—Then it is not frequent in such cases to omit making a written report? A.—I stated if the examination was completed there would ordinarily be a written report, but as in this case, when the books were brought, he would not ordinarily make a written report.

Q.—Then when an officer without a warrant brings books and papers of a merchant without completing the examination no written report is made? A.—That is what I desire to say.

Q.—Then you have no means of ascertaining at a future period what was done in the matter? A.—No, except from the general report.

Senator HOWE—Has it come to your knowledge that frauds are sometimes committed by brokers upon merchants? A.—I have known of such instances. I have heard of a number of cases in which a broker represented to a merchant that money was required for use in the Custom-house, which was obtained by the broker and put in his own pocket. There is no doubt such cases have frequently taken place.

Q.—Did you read the evidence of Mr. OGDEN, who was examined before the Committee. A.—I saw it in the papers. There were a large number of suits against the Government for the recovery of half storage. A proposition was made to discontinue the suits in which Mr. OGDEN was interested, by paying the amount of the claims, without costs. That proposition, in the course of business, came into my hands for investigation and report. My report was made, and on its recommendation the District-Attorney discontinued nine suits on the terms proposed, and went to trial upon one of them. Whatever money is paid goes into the Treasury.

Q.—Mr. HORACE P. CLARK was examined some days ago, and he testified in reference to some whiskies he had sent to the General Order store-house; do you know anything about it in that case? A.—I know something about the case. It was a case of liquors, in which several bottles were abstracted, as he claimed, by somebody. It was examined by me in the manner in which I stated. My recollection is that the evidence showed the case was received in the public store in exceedingly bad order, and it was probably injured, if it was delivered properly in the cars.

Q.—That he receipted for a case in very good order, and delivered it in bad order? A.—Yes. I think he went up to pay for the loss sustained.

Q.—What is the fate of criminal suits prosecuted under the Custom-house? A.—There have been such suits.

Q.—Have they usually been successful, or not? A.—I only remember two or three that have not been successfully terminated to my knowledge. There are a good many difficulties in the way. There is the difficulty in the want of evidence. There are persons privy to the offense who will not give evidence under the protection the law affords in criminal cases, but in civil cases they can.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the general manner of conducting business in this port? A.—Yes, I am. I don't know there has been any change in conducting it, but there has been some change in the law. From what has come to my knowledge I should say there has been none.

Q.—In your judgment are goods less secure when stored on this side of the river than on the Jersey side? A.—I don't believe they are any less secure. I don't know that the merchant has any reason to complain of the general management more than when it was on the other side.

Q.—A good deal has been said in relation to the profits of the General Order business. Mr. PRENTICE say it is not probably more than $50,000? A.—The profits of course vary with the orders sent in. I don't know if there is any published rate for storage and cartage.

Q.—It is plain a good many frauds have been committed on the Government by letting luggage of passengers pass without inspection; have you any knowledge in regard to what the custom is? A.—Only from hearsay.

Q.—Are the laws stringent enough to secure the interests of the Government? A.—The laws are stringent enough, but in many instances inspectors are not allowed to pay prices to secure honest and intelligent men. It is a common thing among merchants to make application for damage, and there was what was known as damage brokers.

Senator Casserly—Do you think where goods are damaged to the extent of seventy-five per cent. the Government is entitled to full duties? A.—The difficulty lies in determining the extent of the damage.

Q.—One of the first complaints made before the Committee was one touching the seizure of accordions? A.—They were seized, but the report did not come in proper time; it was subsequently received, and stated that from the manner in which he discovered them he thought they were smuggled, and wanted an examination; several complaints of smuggling have been made as having taken place on the Jersey shore by the employes of steamers. This does not apply to the officers of the vessels.

Q.—Have you ever estimated the profits of the General Order business? A.—No.

Q.—Do you not believe that it is the most valuable gift in the hands of the Government? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you know of any such valuable gift in the whole Union? A.—I do not; I believe it is the most valuable; I remember the sugar cases in 1869, but I do not know that any specific charge of impropor specifications were made; nearly all the sugar importers in the City were interested in them; these matters in general were referred to Mr. HOWE.

Q.—Did Mr. HOWE's report exonerate all these parties? A.—I never saw Mr. HOWE's report; some of these matters came up before myself and Mr. JAYNE subsequently, and judgment had upon them; the case of STURGIS & Co., on which we obtained judgment, might have been examined by Mr. HOWE, and decided against the Custom-house authorities.

Q.—Can you furnish the names of the weighers in the Custom-house who were said to be in collusion with the perpetrators of the sugar frauds? A.—I think I can; there have been cases where the weigher was imposed upon by his foreman or clerk.

Q.—Were the weighers removed from office? A.—I think they were all out of office at the time of the discovery—all or nearly all; I am not aware that any of them are in office now.

Q.—Can you give us their names? A.—Yes, Sir, I will.

Senator Casserly—Is a Deputy Collector entitled to any share of the proceeds of forfeitures? A.—Yes, if he has acted in the seizures or given information; the majority of cases in which my name is on the record are cases in which I gave information; there can be more than one informer in a case; two can have facts in their possession, neither of which would insure a prosecution, but which would if combined; I can, if desired, furnish the list of cases in which my name appears upon the record.

Q.—On the whole do you not consider seizures an oppression? A.—I think if abolished altogether they would involve a loss to the revenue. They often entail injustices, and the question arises whether the Government can better afford to lose the revenue or to remain under the odium it produces.

Senator Pratt—What appeal lies from the decision of the Collector? A.—To the Secretary of the Treasury.

This concluded the testimony of Mr. CLARK, who was nearly two days under examination.

TESTIMONY OF MR. VAN CLEFT.

Mr. GEO. A. VAN CLEFT, of No. 222 East Thirty-ninth street, engineer, examined by Mr. BAYARD: Q. What office did you hold under the United States? A.—Civil engineer in the navy; appointed by the Naval Chief Secretary in January, 1870.

Q.—When were you suspended? A.—October, 1870.

Q.—What was the first notification of it you got? A.—A letter, dated 20th October, 1870, written by the President.

Q.—Where were you ordered to report to by the Secretary of the Navy? A.—In the Navy-yard.

Q.—Was there any fault found with you? A.—On the contrary, I have a highly complimentary letter from Admiral GODON, dated Jan. 6, 1871.

Q.—When did you first hear anything about your removal? A.—A few days before Jan. 6 I heard I was to be removed to Boston. I went to Washington and saw Commodore DANIEL AMMAN, the official head of the Department, who told me there was nothing to fear, that I gave satisfaction, and no removal could be made without his knowledge. Soon after a friend told me Mr. MURPHY had obtained from the President an order for my suspension. I telegraphed to Mr. MURPHY at Long Branch, and called on him next day at the Custom-house, and he said he got the telegram while with the President, who asked whether I was to be retained, and that he gave no positive answer. Mr. MURPHY also said he had been informed I was opposed to the Administration, which I said was false. He said there would be no trouble if I was disposed to work with him, and desired me to call again. I did so, and he spoke of sending delegates to the General Convention, and as he lived in the same district, that he might name one delegate, I another, and a third be jointly named. I asked who would be the third man, and he told me. I said we could probably get along without a contest. He named Mr. ARTHUR, I Mr. RIGHTMEYER, and both RUFUS S. ANDREWS. He asked me who Mr. RIGHTMEYER would be likely to favor as President, and I said Mr. GREELEY. He said he would like to see Mr. RIGHTMEYER, who subsequently called upon him, and was offered a place in the Custom-house.

Q.—What place? A.—I don't know that it was any particular place, but to draw the pay. There were two tickets at the primaries for delegates to County Convention—one headed by Mr. MURPHY and one by myself; this was Monday, and Mr. MURPHY, who appeared very much annoyed, said he would have me removed before Saturday. My ticket polled 200, and Mr. MURPHY's 83. Mr. MURPHY and Gen. ARTHUR were in the room at the primary, and Mr. MURPHY said to one of the Inspectors, JOSIAH W. THOMPSON, that it was worth a good deal to him to carry that primary. I subsequently heard that Mr. MURPHY authorised Major BULLARD to offer Mr. THOMPSON $500 to throw in and carry the election. This was the Eighteenth Assembly District. My removal was then decided upon at the Custom-house. I accordingly went to Washington to see Commodore AMMON, who took me to Gen. DENT's office. Gen. DENT asked me if the proposed coalition with the JIMMY O'BRIEN party had anything to do with it. I said I supposed it was all owing to my refusal. He said the President was particularly anxious that movement should succeed. At the end of two days' waiting to see the President, this card was sent out: "Refers Mr. VAN CLEFT and Mr. KING to the Secretary of the Navy." It is in the President's handwriting. I asked him if the order could not be withheld for a day or two, and, perhaps, I would resign. I went that evening, and on consultation with some friends, determined not to resign, and so informed the Secretary by letter.

Senator Bayard—During this period had you any official connection whatever with the Custom-house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. MURPHY in any way officially connected with you? A.—No, Sir; my duties did not lead me in contact with him whatever.

Q.—And the whole of this transaction was conducted by Mr. MURPHY upon the basis not only of party politics, but politics within a party? A.—I so regarded it.

Q.—I understand he came up expressing, as Collector of the Port, a desire to control the primaries? A—He told me that he had been appointed recently, that he represented the Administration, and that he wanted to be consulted in the affairs of the party in the City.

Q.—By the resolution of our appointment we are requested to ascertain if the Custom-house was used for political purposes. Have you any other instance of your own knowledge in which this same matter of arbitrary removal has been exercised in the interest of either party? A.—I knew there were a large number of removals took place at that time; I know of the removal of GEO. H. SCHUEHMAN from the position of gauger of the Thirty-second District, in this City.

Q.—Was he a skillful officer? A.—Yes. He has been there for a number of years. There was also a number of clerks and others removed, but not until after the removal of Gen. PALMER.

Q.—What reasons were they removed for? A.—For political reasons, I heard at the time. I heard of nothing else.

Q.—You heard no charges against their official conduct or character? A.—They were not recommended by myself, and I presume that was the reason they were removed.

Q.—You believe that the breach applied not merely to the individual, but to those who had friendly feelings toward him? A.—I have reason to think this is the case.

Q.—Have you gone to either of the State Conventions mentioned here? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there a great many persons there in the interest of the Custom-house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the Collector there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And his subordinates? A.—They seemed to be there busily at work in the interest of the faction to which they belong.

Q.—Do you believe employes of the Custom-house were there to control the State Convention? A.—I have no doubt of it, Sir.

Q.—You believe that they did control it? A.—I do.

Q.—Did Mr. MURPHY ever make use of any expression in regard to the patronage of his office for party purposes? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Have you been connected with the Custom-house? A.—No, and don't know of its workings; I was a City surveyor, but received no salary; I was in the office from January to November, 1870; my successor was a lawyer; there is a large and important dry-dock in the Navy-yard.

Q.—What was the number of men employed in the Navy-yard shortly before the election of 1870? A.—About 3,000 men, which was subsequently increased by about 500.

Q.—Was there any increase of work in your department previous to the election? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any increase of force? A.—There was not. There was a list of about seventy-five names sent to me from Brooklyn, with a note that the Secretary of the Navy desired that I should put these men to work.

Q.—Did you put them to work? A.—No, Sir. I had no orders to do so at all.

Q.—Were there persons authorized to speak for the Secretary? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Were they put to work after your removal? I think not. I am not positive. The election took place on a Tuesday, and I was removed the previous Friday.

Q.—Can you fix the time when you went to Washington? A.—My memory is that it was in August.

Q.—The transfer to Boston was procured upon the representation that you were unfriendly to the Administration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you telegraphed to Secretary BOUTWELL contradicting that? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom? A.—Mr. MURPHY.

Q.—The nex day you saw Mr. MURPHY? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And thereupon you had a consultation touching the election of delegates to the State Convention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After the State Convention was held the question came up of choosing delegates to the County Convention—upon that question you and Mr. MURPHY were divided? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hold any political position in the Eighteenth Assembly District? A.—I was President of the district organization.

Q.—From whom did the proposition to unite with the Young Democracy for the election of a Mayor emanate? A.—From the party Mr. MURPHY represented.

Q.—Did you have any conference with the Tammany Party in reference to your course in the matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any Republicans known as Tammany Republicans at that time? A.—No, Sir, not at that time.

Q.—Did you know HENRY SMITH? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had he been designated as a Tammany Republican? A.—I don't think he had up to that time; since then he has, that is to say, by the NEW-YORK TIMES, the journal representing the Custom-house interest.

Q.—Do you recollect an article appearing in the *Tribune*, commencing, "A few plain words to the men who used Republican places for the service of the Tammany Ring?" A.—I did not recollect it, Sir, until the other day, when my attention was called to it in an article in the *Tribune* in which it was explained.

Q.—Do you remember that such language was used? A.—I only know of it from seeing it in the *Tribune* as a quotation from the TIMES, I think.

Q.—If such language was used in a paper as prominent as the *Tribune*, would you have any doubt that the Tammany Party, so far as it took an interest in this very question, had some Republicans in their favor? A.—From my own knowledge of what is now known as the Greeley wing of the party, and their doings at the time, I would have doubts upon the question, and believe Mr. GREELEY had been imposed upon by those same gentlemen who are now causing misrepresentations to be made daily.

Q.—Then your opinion is that the Tammany Party had no interest in this question? A.—I don't say that. I had nothing to do with that as a Republican. I think Mr. GREELEY must have been imposed upon to make the statements he did. Mr. LEDWITH was nominated for Mayor on this compromise of the two parties, and, as between himself and Mayor HALL, I voted for him. I don't know for whom Mr. SMITH or Mr. COCHRANE voted.

At this point the investigation was adjourned.

Supposed Homicide.

HUGH WILSON, a native of Ireland, thirty-one years of age, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 2,207 Third-avenue, from the effects of injuries received, it is alleged, at the hands of ROBERT MCCORMICK, during an affray Monday night at the house of WILSON, who is reported to have had three of his ribs broken in the affair. The Police do not appear to have heard of the matter until it was reported at the Twelfth Precinct Station-house after the death of the victim. The case was referred to Coroner KEENAN, and will be thoroughly investigated.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 15.

Senator GOTHWAITE, of Alabama, was sworn and took his seat.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented the petition of Hon. GEO. R. SELDEN, and over 1,000 other citizens of Rochester, N. Y., praying for the reduction of tariff to a revenue basis, and especially for the removal of the duties upon salt, coal, and pig-iron. Also, a petition of the ladies of Albany, N. Y., protesting against woman sufferage.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maine, presented a memorial against an appropriation for the heirs of Dr. MORTON, for the discovery of ether.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented several petitions for the passage of his supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, presented thirty-two petitions from Vermont for the repeal of the duty on salt.

A PETITION FROM CHINAMEN.

Mr. COLE, of California, presented a petition of the Chinese dealers on the Pacific coast for the reduction of the duty on rice.

The Vice-President reminded him that petitions of foreigners can be received only at the State Department.

Mr. COLE thought that the rule applied only to foreigners residing abroad, and Mr. SUMNER said it ought to apply only to those.

The Vice-President said that the rulings upon the subject were to the effect that the subjects of a foreign Power must approach the United States Government through the State Department.

Messrs. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, and DAVIS, of Kentucky, opposed the reception of petitions of foreigners, except where they related to personal or property rights.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought the Senate ought not to be too particular about receiving this petition, in view of the fact that it was continually receiving petitions for free trade prepared by an organization of foreigners in New-York.

The question was taken, and the petition was referred to the Commitee on Finance.

PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint a Paymaster-General of the Army.

THE COURTS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to regulate the proceedings of the Federal Courts.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a joint resolution directing the Kuklux Committee to inquire, without delay, into the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he had been requested by Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, who was temporarily absent, to ask for the postponement of any measure relating to Louisiana until his return. He therefore objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

At 1 P. M., the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill of Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., being the pending amendment, it was read, and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate upon it.

He began by announcing that slavery, in its original pretension, reappears in the present debate. Again the barbarous tyranny stalks into this Chamber, denying to a whole race the equal rights promised by a just citizenship. Some here thought slavery dead. This is a mistake. If not in body, at least in spirit or as a ghost making our country hideous, the ancient criminal yet lingers among us, insisting upon the continued degradation of a race. Property in man has ceased to exist. The human auction-block is departed. No human being can call himself master, with impious power to separate husband and wife, to sell the child from its parents, to shut out the opportunities of religion, to close the gates of knowledge, and to rob another human being of his labor and all its fruits. These guilty prerogatives are ended. To this extent the slave is free. No longer a chattel, he is a man justly entitled to all that is accorded by law to any other man. Such is the irresistible logic of his position. Ceasing to be a slave, he became a man, whose foremost right is equality of rights. And yet slavery has been strong enough to postpone his entry into the great possession. Cruelly, he was not permitted to testify in Court; nor was he allowed to vote. Four millions of people, whose only offense was a skin which had been the badge of slavery, were shut out from the court-room, and also from the ballot-box, in open defiance of the great promises of our fathers that all men are equal in rights, and that just government stands only on the consent of the governed. Such was the impudent behest of slavery, prolonged after it was reported dead. At last these crying wrongs were overturned. The slave testifies; the slave votes. To this extent his equality is recognized. But this is not enough. Much as it may seem compared with the past, when all was denied, it is too little, because all is not yet recognized. The denial of any right is a wrong that darkens the enjoyment of all the rest. The new-made citizen is called to travel for business, for health, or for pleasure, but here his trials begin. The doors of the public hotel, which from the earliest days of our jurisprudence have always opened hospitably to the stranger, close against him, and the public conveyances, which the common law declares equally free to all alike, have no such freedom for him. He longs, perhaps, for respite and relaxation at some place of public amusement, duly licensed by law, and here also the same adverse discrimination is made. With the anxieties of a parent, seeking the welfare of his child, he strives to bestow upon him the inestimable blessings of education, and takes him affectionately to the common school, created by law, and supported by the taxation to which he has contributed, but these doors slam rudely in the face of the child, where is garnered up the parent's heart. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me;" such were the words of the DIVINE Master. But among us little children are turned away and forbidden at the door of the common school, because of the skin. And the same insulting ostracism shows itself in other institutions of science and learning, also in the Church, and in the last resting place on earth. Two instances occur which have been mentioned already on this floor. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who, returning home after earnest service of weeks as Secretary of the Commission to report on the people of San Domingo and the expediency of incorporating them with the United States, was rudely excluded from the supper-table, where his brother Commissioners were already seated on board the mail-steamer of the Potomac, just before reaching the President, whose commission he bore. There also was OSCAR JAMES DUNN, late Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana. It was my privilege to open the door of the Senate-Chamber and introduce him upon the floor. Then, in reply to my inquiry, he recounted the hardships to which he had been exposed in the long journey from Louisiana, especially how he was denied the ordinary accommodations for comfort and repose supplied to those of another skin. This denial is memorable, not only from the rank but the character of the victim. Of blameless life, he was an example of integrity. He was poor, but could not be bought or bribed. Duty with him was more than riches. A fortune was offered for his signature; but he spurned the temptation.

And yet this model character, high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens and in the full enjoyment of political power, was doomed to suffer the blasting influence which still finds support in this Chamber. He is dead at last and buried with official pomp. The people, counted by tens of thousands, thronged the streets while his obsequies proceeded. An odious discrimination was for the time suspended. In life rejected by the conductor of a railway because of his skin, he was borne to his last resting-place with all the honors an afflicted community could bestow. Only in his coffin was the ban of color lifted and the dead statesman admitted to that equality which is the right of all. These are famous instances; but they are types. If FREDERICK DOUGLASS and OSCAR JAMES DUNN could be made to suffer, how much must others be called to endure. I do not use too strong language when I expose this tyranny as a degradation to republican institutions; ay, Sir, in its fundamental axiom. Why is the Declaration of Independence our Magna Charta? Not because it declares separation from a distant kingly power; but because it announces the lofty truth that all are equal in rights, and as a natural consequence that just government stands only on the consent of the governed, and these are announced as truths held to be self-evident. Here is the soul of republican institutions, without which a erpublic is a failure, a mere name and nothing more. All this has additional force when it is known that this very axiom and self-evident truth declared by our fathers was the great issue of the war, and was so recognized by the leaders on both sides. Behind the embattled armies were ideas, and the idea on our side was equality in rights, which on the other side was denied. The nation insisted that all men are created equal; the rebellion insisted that all men are created unequal.

The Senator alluded to JEFFERSON DAVIS' speech in the Senate when he retired, and the declaration of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS in 1861, declaring that the Confederate Government rested on the "truth" that the negro is not equal to the white man, and declared that the victory of the war is vain without the grander victory through which the Republic is dedicated to the axiomatic, self-evident truth declared by our fathers, and asserted by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The two excuses show how irrational and utterly groundless is this pretention. In the days of slavery it was an oft-repeated charge that emancipation was a measure of social equality, and the same charge became a cry at the successive efforts for the right to testify and the right to vote. At each stage the cry was raised, and now it makes itself heard again, as you are called to assure this crowning safeguard. Religion and reason condemn caste as impious and unchristian, making republican institutions and equal laws impossible; but here is caste not unlike that which separates the Sudra from the Brahmin. Pray, Sir, who constitutes the white man a Brahmin? Whence his lordly title? Down to a recent period in Europe the Jews were driven to herd by themselves separate from Christians; but this discarded barbarism is revived among us in the ban of color. There are millions of fellow-citizens guilty of no offense except the dusky livery of the sun appointed by the heavenly Father, whom you treat as others have treated the Jews, as the Brahmin treats the Sudra. But pray, Sir, do not pretend that this is that great equality promised by our fathers. In arraigning this attempt at separation as a caste, I say nothing new. For years I have denounced it as such and here I followed good authorities, as well as reason. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, speaking of the negroes in Mexico when slavery prevailed, called them a caste. The bill for equal rights is simply supplementary to the existing Civil Rights law, which is one of our great statutes of peace, and it stands on the same requirements of the Constitution. If the Civil Rights law is above question, as cannot be doubted, then also is the supplementary amendment, for it is only the complement of the other, and necessary to its completion. Without the amendment the original law is imperfect. It cannot be said, according to its title, that all persons are protected in their civil rights, so long as the outrages I expose continue to exist; nor is slavery entirely dead.

He reviewed the laws governing inns and hotels, and insisted that their keepers had no right to distinguish between white and colored travellers, citing many eminent authorities for his grounds.

Public conveyances, whether on land or water, are known to the law as common carriers, and they, too, have obligations not unlike those of inns. Common carriers are grouped with innkeepers, especially in the duty to passengers. Theatres and other places of public amusement, licensed by law, are kindred to inns or public conveyances, though less noticed by jurisprudence. But, like their prototypes, they undertake to provide for the public under sanction of law. The common schools falls naturally into the same category. Like the other, it must be open to all or its designation is a misnomer and a mockery. It is not a school for whites or a school for blacks, but a school for all; in other words, a common school. Much is implied in this term, according to which the school harmonises with the other institutions already mentioned. It is an inn where children rest on the road to knowledge. It is a public conveyance where children are passengers. It is a theatre where children resort for enduring recreation. Like the others, it assumes to provide for the public; therefore it must be open to all; nor can there be any exclusion, except on grounds equally applicable to the inn, the public conveyance, and the theatre. But the common school has a higher character. Its object is the education of the young, and it is sustained by taxation to which all contribute. Not only does it hold itself out to the public by its name and its harmony with the other institutions, but it assumes the place of a parent to all children within its locality, bound always to a parent's watchful care and tenderness, which can know no distinction of child. It is easy to see that the separate school founded on an odious discrimination and sometimes offered as an equivalent for the common school, is an ill-disguised violation of the principle of equality, while as a pretended equivalent it is an utter failure, and instead of a parent is only a churlish step-mother. The separate school wants the first requisite of the common school, inasmuch as it is not equally open to all; and since this is inconsistent with the declared rule of republican institutions, such a school is not republican in character. Therefore it is not a preparation for the duties of life. The child is not trained in the way he should go, for he is trained under the ban of inequality. How can he grow up to the stature of equal citizenship? He is pinched and dwarfed while the stigma of color is stamped upon him. Nor is separation without evil to the whites. The prejudice of color is nursed when it should be stifled. The Pharisaism of race becomes an element of character, when, like all other Pharisaisms, it should be cast out. Better even than knowledge is a kindly nature and the sentiment of equality. The common school is important to all, but to the colored child it is a necessity. Excluded from the common school, he finds himself too frequently without any substitute. Often there is no school. But even where a separate school is planted it is inferior in character.

Mr. President, against these conclusions there is but one argument, which, when considered, is nothing but a prejudice. It is the prejudice of color which pursues its victim in the long pilgrimage from the cradle to the grave, closing the school, barring the hotel, excluding from the public conveyance, insulting at the theatre, shutting the gates of science, and playing its fantastic tricks even in the church where he kneels and the grave where his dust mingles with the surrounding earth. Once slavery was justified by color, as now the denial of equal rights is justified, and the reason is as little respectable in one case as in the other. Color has its curiosities in history. For generations the Roman circus was convulsed by factions known from their livery as white and red, green and blue, and these same colors raged with redoubled fury in the hippodrome of Constantinople. Then came blacks and whites in the political contentions of Italy, where the designation was from the accident of a name. In England, the most beautiful of flowers, in two of its colors, became the badge of hostile armies, and the white rose fought against the red. But it has been reserved for our Republic, dedicated to the rights of human nature, to adopt the color of the skin as the sign of separation, and to organize it in law. Observe, if you please, how the little word "white" is authorized to play the great part it performs, and how much of an intruder it is in all its appearances. In those two title-deeds, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, there are no words of color, whether white, yellow, red, or black; but here is the fountain out of which all is derived. The Declaration speaks of "all men" and not of "all *white* men;" and the Constitution says, "We the people," and not "We the *white* people." Where, then, is the authority for any such discrimination, whether by the nation or any component part? There is no fountain or word for it. Thus it stands. The word "white" found no place in the original common law, nor did it find any place afterward in our two title-deeds of constitutional liberty, each interpreting the other, and being the fountain out of which are derived the rights and duties of the American citizen. How then can it become a limitation upon the citizen? By what title can any one say, "I am a white lord?" Every statute and all legislation, whether national or State, must be in complete conformity with the two title-deeds. To these must they be brought as to an unerring touchstone, and it is the same with the State as with the nation. That this should continued to flaunt now that slavery is condemned increases the inconsistency. By the decree against that wrong all semblance of apology was removed. Ceasing to be a slave, the former victim has become not only a man, but a citizen, admitted alike within the pale of humanity and within the pale of citizenship. As a man he is entitled to all the rights of man, and as a citizen he becomes a member of our common household, with equality as the prevailing law. No longer an African, he is an American; no longer a slave, he is a component part of the Republic, owing to it patriotic allegiance in return for the protection of equal laws, and in this citizenship the African is now absorbed. In ancient times the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," arrested the scourge of the lictor; and this cry, with its lesson of immunity, has resounded through the ages, testifying to Roman greatness. Will not our "chief captain;" will not Senators take heed what they do, that the scourge may not continue to fall upon a whole race, each one of whom is an American and uncondemned? Is our citizenship a feebler safeguard than that of Rome? Shall the cry, "I am an American citizen," be raised in vain against outrage?

Mr. President, asking you to unite now in an act of justice to a much-oppressed race, being only a small installment of that heavy debt accumulated by generations of wrong, I am encouraged by the pending measure of amnesty, which has the advantage of being recommended in the President's annual Message. Toward those who assailed the Republic in war I have never entertained any sentiment of personal hostility. Never have I sought the punishment of any one; and I rejoice to know that our bloody rebellion closed without the sacrifice of a single human life by the civil power. But this has not surprised me. Early in the war I predicted it in this Chamber. But, while willing to be gentle with former enemies, while anxious not to fail in any lenity or generosity, and while always watching for the moment when all could be restored to our common household with equality as the prevailing law, there was with me a constant duty, which I could never forget, to fellow-citizens, white and black, who had stood by the Republic, and especially to those large numbers, counted by the million, still suffering under disabilities, having their origin in no crime, but more keenly felt than any imposed upon rebels. Believing that duty to these millions is foremost, and that until they are assured in equal rights we cannot expect the tranquillity which all desire—nay, Sir, we cannot expect the blessings of Almighty God upon our labors—I bring forward this measure of justice to the colored race. Such a measure can never be out of order or out of season, being of urgent necessity and unquestionable charity. There are strong reasons why it should be united with amnesty, especially since the latter is pressed. Each is the removal of disabilities, and each is to operate largely in the same region of country. Nobody sincerely favoring generosity to rebels, should hesitate in justice to the colored race. According to the law maxim, "Whoso would have equity must do equity." Therefore, rebels seeking amnesty must be just to colored fellow-citizens seeking equal rights. Doing this equity they may expect equity. In making this motion associating these two measures, I seized the first opportunity since the introduction of my bill more than two years ago of securing for it the attention of the Senate. Beyond this was with me a sentiment of duty. In the uncertainties of life I would not wait for a day the discharge of this great obligation to fellow-citizens insulted and oppressed, nor would I postpone that reconciliation which can be assured only through this act of justice. I dare not abandon the opportunity presented. It is of infinite value, and my chief regret is that I cannot do more to impress it upon the Senate. Should the present amendment fail it may be presented in some other form, with increased advantage from this discussion. But I trust that it will not fail. Earnestly, confidently I appeal to the Senate for its votes. Let the record be made at last, which shall be the capstone of the reconstructed Republic.

I make this appeal for the sake of the Senate, which will rejoice to be relieved from a painful discussion; for the sake of fellow-citizens whom I cannot forget, and for the sake of the Republic now dishonored through a denial of justice. I make it in the name of the great Declaration, and also of that equality before the law which is the supreme rule of conduct, to the end especially that fellow-citizens may be vindicated in the "pursuit of happiness," according to the immortal promise, and that the angel education may not be driven from their doors. There is beauty in art, in literature, in science, and in every triumph of intelligence, all of which I covet for my country; but there is a higher beauty still in relieving the poor, in elevating the down-trodden, and being a succor to the oppressed. Humbly do I pray that the Republic may not lose this great prize or postpone its enjoyment.

Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, followed. He said he would not undertake to answer Mr. SUMNER's speech on his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, because it required no argument to demonstrate the gross unconstitutionality of that measure. He then read a long argument in favor of the pending General Amnesty bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees.

A NATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

Mr. PERCE, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an Educational Fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Recommitted.

SHIP-BUILDING MATERIAL.

The call of the State for bills having been concluded, the bill introduced last Monday by Mr. HALE, of Maine, to relieve American built steamers and vessels from import duties on materials and articles entering into their construction, repair and use came up as the unfinished business of the morning hour.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked Mr. HALE whether the bill applied to steamers engaged on the lakes and rivers.

Mr. HALE replied that it embraced all American-built vessels. It was an important bill, and he should not have asked its passage without going through the crucible of a committee, except for several strong and overpowering reasons. Nobody could deny the importance of the subject. This country stood by nature at the head of the commercial countries of the globe. Everything conspired to give it that position, and up to the war of the rebellion it answered the promise which its natural position held out. During the war, however, that branch of national industry was prostrated by rebel cruisers which shook the confidence of freighters of American vessels, and opened up a demand for British and foreign vessels. Then came the high protective era, when everything of foreign production was taxed out of sight, and the result was the shipping business was destroyed. Today the condition of that important branch of industry was most deplorable. American ship-yards all along the coast were closed and silent, while across the line in Canada the ship-yards were never busier. That was one reason why he asked for the immediate passage of the bill, while another reason was that the subject was not a new one, but was thoroughly understood by Congress, the President, the Press and the people.

While Mr. HALE was speaking the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until next Monday, when it will have the fraction of the morning hour which may remain after the call of the States for bills.

PITTSBURG A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to establish a port of entry and delivery at Pittsburg, Penn., and moved that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, objected.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the origin and character of the difficulties between the Government and officials of Louisiana and the United States officials in that State, and to report the same to the House, with such recommendations as it may deem expedient—the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, objected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Agreed to—yeas 144, nays 58.

AMNESTY.

Mr. ACKER, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill to remove all legal and political disabilities, and to grant a general amnesty.

Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. ACKER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. DAWES desired to suggest some improvements in the bill, but objection was made.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill, yeas 106, nays 93, not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill enacting that from and after its passage, all political disabilities incurred under and by virtue of the Third Section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution are removed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, desired to substitute for that bill one introduced by himself today, and which covered the same ground and something more. He asked to have his bill read.

Mr. COX, of New-York, objected, saying that he wanted a Christian amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER—That is what my bill is. It covers legal as well as political disabilities.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Well, this is first-rate of Mr. DAWES. It is the best thing he ever did in his life.

The SPEAKER—Debate must not proceed on either side of the House.

The rules were not suspended, and the bill was not passed. Yeas 131, nays 70—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The following is the vote in the negative:

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Barber, Beatty, Bingham, Buffington, Burchard, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Frye, Goodrich, Hawley, Hazelton of Mississippi, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hooper, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Killinger, Lambert, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, Mercer, Merriam, Monro, Leonard Myers, Orr, Packard of Indiana, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Peck, Pendleton, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Snapp, Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Stoughton, Strong, Taffe, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Turner, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—70.

Mr. HALE then introduced another Amnesty bill, being the same that was passed by the House at the last session, and which is now pending in the Senate.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 170, nays 31. The following is the negative vote:

Messrs. Ambler, Beatty, Buffington, Coburn, Conger, Dunnell, Goodrich, Hoar, Killinger, Lansing, Lowe, Maynard, McCrary, McJunkin, Mercur, Orr, Packard of Indiana, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Porter, Rainey, Rusk, Seeley, Sprague, Shanks, Taffe, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tyner, Waldron, Walls, Wilson of Indiana—31.

The bill provides, that all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of fourteenth amendment to the Constitution on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, are removed, provided that the act shall not apply to or in any way effect or remove the disabilities of any person included in either of the following classes, viz.:

First—Members of the Congress of the United States who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion.

Second—Officers of the United States, army or navy, who being over the age of twenty-one years, left the army or navy and aided the rebellion.

The second section provides that before any person shall be entitled to the benefits of the act, he shall within the district where he resides take, before a clerk of a United States Court, or a United States Commissioner, an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath and affirmation shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State of the United States, who shall cause a list of all such persons to be laid before Congress at the opening of each session thereof, and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is taken is to give each person taking it a certificate of the fact, under such form and regulations as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. HAY, of Illinois, introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for the preservation and improvement of the harbor at Alton, Ill.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution calling for the unpublished correspondence relating to the release of W. G. HALPINE, a Fenian prisoner. Adopted.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, offered a resolution for a select committee in regard to the stationing of United States troops in the Cherokee country, Kansas. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a bill to regulate the salary of the United States Consul at Tien-tsin, China. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, introduced a bill changing the time for holding United States Courts in Virginia. Passed.

The House then at 3½ o'clock adjourned.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

JOHN KELLY, fifty years of age, who lived at No. 530 Eleventh-avenue, was instantly killed yesterday by falling from his cart while driving into a lime-yard in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

MARGARET GILLEN, eighty years of age, who lives at No. 79 King-street, was run over yesterday at King and Hudson streets by a coal-cart driven by ANDREW WINTERS, and had a rib broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL MORRISSEY, aged forty years, died Sunday night, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries supposed to have been received by an accidental fall in Forsyth-street. Deceased lived at No. 29 New Bowery.

JOHN DONOHUE, a laborer fifty-five years of age, died yesterday in the Strangers' Hospital, from injuries received on the 12th inst., by an accidental fall in a ship-yard at Greenpoint, Long Island.

Sneak thieves yesterday afternoon entered the store No. 149 Washington-street, and stole $300 in money from a desk.

One DIEDRICH BOHR, yesterday, violently attempted to tear the covering from the statue of FRANKLIN, in Printing-house-square, and had partially succeeded when he was arrested and taken to the Tombs. Justice HOGAN committed him to have the question of his sanity determined.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 16: Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7½.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
184—Heine vs. Meyer.
186—Ogden vs. Beebe.
187—Voorhees vs. National Citizens' Bank.
188—Elmendorf vs. Waterbury.
189—Delmotte vs. Berthout.
190—Despard vs. Churchill.
191—Ledoux vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Co.
192—McKnight vs. Devlin.
193—Lawton vs. Keil.
194—Klinck vs. Kelly.
195—Howard vs. Rees.
196—Bishop vs. Kelley.
197—Caldwell vs. Dunn.

Nos.
199—Price vs. Wilson.
200—Austin vs. Ahearne.
201—Same vs. Same.
202—Gans vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
203—Dickey vs. Reasch.
205—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Stokes.
206—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Manhattan Savings Institution.
207—Hoyt vs. Sprague.
208—Durgin vs. Bedlow.
209—Ayres vs. Crittenden.
211—Strong vs. Myers.
212—Howell vs. Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
2—Fisher vs. Davega.
41—Gardner vs. Sadlier.
44—Brisbane vs. Travers.
49—Hull vs. Spratt.
52—In re Cambreling, &c.
Call No. 65—Kline vs. Farrell.

Nos.
54—Waddy vs. Eagan.
55—Pratt vs. Freligh.
61—Griswold vs. McNally.
63—Pickrell vs. Williamstown and T. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
467—Hyde vs. Central National Bank.
765—Merz vs. Erie Railway Co.
521½—Holden vs. Burnham.
743—Smith vs. Milliken.
940—Smith vs. Hudson.
943—Doughty vs. Guardian Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.
947—Martin vs. Whitbank.
949—Barnes vs. O'Brien.
951—Kehan vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
953—Adams vs. Spengeman.
953½—Stuart vs. Black.
955—Brummer vs. North American Steamship Co.
955½—Poillow vs. Antrim.
957—Wiswall vs. Norton.
959—Reed vs. Lowe.
964—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.
965—Jacob Meyers vs. New-York Caledonia Club.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien.
1125—The Narson Cordage Co. vs. McEntee.
129—Duer vs. Reed.
1385—O'Brien vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
1321—C. A. Mitchell vs. Styles.
1323—Chase vs. Fix.
1325—Chamberlain vs. Preston.

Nos.
1327—Davies vs. Gordon.
1329—Barg vs. Barkendone
1333—Meyers vs. Chapman.
1335—Horstman vs. Miller.
1339—McGuire vs. Sinclair.
1341—Flamant vs. Woods.
1343—Tryon vs. United Petroleum Farms Ass
——Kapp vs. Keorpel.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.

Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
5672—Wether vs. Wolz.
7084—Steinrich vs. Wright.
7476—Hauff vs. Reynolds.
7484—Branda vs. Hartley.
7614—Rimpson vs. Fisk.
7654—Beer vs. Mart.
7658—Pessinger vs. Ross.
7677—VanParry vs. Hurson

Nos.
7691—Rosenberg vs. Schwartz.
7743—Klein vs. Urban.
7744—Levy vs. Rosenthall.
7758—Robinson vs. Henriques.
7765—Nester vs. Steinber.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7727—Derrickson vs. Hendrickson.
7721—Manning vs. Regan.
7625—Behr vs Smith.
7670—Lawson vs. Weinberg
7549—Fleich vs. Brennan.
7541—Rosenbaum vs. Elliott.
7763—Boaz vs. Hirshfield.
7764—Condit vs. Grigg.
7530—Bedine vs. Maphigger.

Nos.
7684—Camdy vs. Frey.
8339—Harris vs. Pearl.
7251—Mendelshon vs. Heulin.
7758½—Gorsch vs. Boehm.
7759—Zunz vs. Howland.
7760—McCaffrey vs. Griffiths.
7761—Ascher vs. Kraemer.
7762—Kimball vs. Contrell.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
——Kennedy vs. Sullivan.
8498—Bogardus vs. Boyd.
8536—Atwell vs. Hall.
8567—Stewart vs. Ashbury.
8571—Brandt vs. Belden.
7498—Whytal vs. Shaw.
7605—Arnsdell vs. Linderman.

Nos.
8058—Gree vs. Gyles.
——Doran vs. Minx.
8224—Whetler vs. West Shore Hudson River R. R., &c.
8542—Schwarz vs. Wetherell.
8543—Snow vs. Jobes.
——Bear vs. Wolf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles King, Thos. Brown and John O'Connor; robbery.
2—The People vs. John Donahue; burglary.
3—The People vs. Frank Wilkins; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. William Downs; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. George Edwards; grand larceny.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Mary Gibson; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Michael Nolan; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. George Wise; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. Edward Oppenheimer; gambling.
10—The People vs. Lewis Swartz; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 15.

By Judge Barrett.

The Gallatin National Bank, of New-York, *vs.* Herman Wolff et al.; motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of the application of John J. Hickey, general guardian; report confirmed and orders granted.

In the matter of the petition of the Church of the Ascension, in City of New-York, for leave to mortgage, &c.—order granted.

Reese *vs.* Spanier et al.; judgment granted.

Boyer *vs.* Boyer; memoranda for counsel.

William C. France, Jr., *vs.* Michael Purcell et al.; judgment may be entered upon the report, but the report is not the judgment; the arrest must be before the docketing of judgment, not before decision; the order must be made before judgment, not before decision.

Pisont *vs.* McBride et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In re accounting of William A. Dumesiel, Administrator, &c.; motion granted upon terms.

Fink *vs.* Lyons; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Hamilton *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion denied.

Snow *vs.* Hardenburg; order granted.

Bunge *vs.* G. Henry Hoop; order granted.

Sanger *vs.* Murray; order to commit for contempt.

Kahn *vs.* Schott, (2 cases;) motion to dismiss action granted.

Baker *vs.* Cutting; order granted.

Lush *vs.* Beckerman; motion granted.

Brown *vs.* Codling; order granted.

Smith *vs.* Hart; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Loew.

The People *vs.* Longley; motion to vacate judgment on forfeited recognizance denied.

Knickerbocker Ice Company *vs.* Eldridge; order modified.

Lynch *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Rosenthal *vs.* Rehlsen; order of 27th of December, 1871, vacated, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Jackson *vs.* The Manhattan Engraving Company; defendants' appeal dismissed with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Smith *vs.* Chamberlain; defendant discharged.

Sliter *vs.* Chamberlain; defendant discharged.

Hendrick *vs.* Deane; stay ordered.

By Judge Larremore.

Bertfield *vs.* Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 10, (December Term, 1870,) *Knox vs. Lee*, and No. 17, same term, *Parker vs. Davis*.—Error to Circuit Court for Western District of Texas and Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—After some remarks upon the importance of this decision to be made, Mr. Justice STRONG read the opinion of the Court, substantially as follows: The debts which have been contracted since Feb. 25, 1862, are by far the greatest portion of the indebtedness of the country. They were contracted in view of the acts of Congress declaring Treasury notes a legal tender, and in reliance upon that declaration; and legal-tender notes have become the universal measure of values. If now the decision of the Court establishes that these obligations can be discharged only by gold coin, and that, contrary to the expectations of all parties to contracts, legal-tender notes are rendered unavailable, the Government has become an instrument of the grossest injustice; all debtors are loaded with an obligation it was never contemplated they should assume; a large percentage is added to every debt, and such must become the demand for gold to satisfy contracts that ruinous sacrifices, general distress and bankruptcy may be expected. These consequences are too obvious to admit of question, and there is no well-founded distinction to be made between the constitutional validity of an act of Congress declaring Treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted after its passage, and that of an act making them a legal tender for the discharge of all debts, as well those incurred before as those made after its enactment. There may be a difference in the effects produced by the acts, and in the hardship of their operation, but in both cases the fundamental question, that which tests the validity of the legislation is, can Congress constitutionally give to Treasury notes the character and qualities of money? Can such notes be constituted a legitimate circulating medium having a defined legal value? If they can, then such notes must be available to fulfill all contracts, not expressly excepted, solvable in money without reference to the time when the contracts were made. It is not, therefore, strange that those who hold the Legal-tender acts unconstitutional when applied to contracts made before February, 1862, find themselves compelled, also, to hold that the acts are invalid as to debts created after that time, and to hold that both classes of debts alike can be discharged only by gold and silver coin. A lengthy examination of the rules of constitutional construction is made, and the conclusion is that Congress has authority in all cases to enact laws necessary and proper for the execution of all powers created by the Constitution, and that the necessity spoken of is not absolute, but within the discretion and judgment of Congress. It is determined that one of the duties of government is to preserve itself, and held that this Government is possessed of all necessary powers to that end, and, after a statement of the condition of the country at the date of the issue of legal tenders, the circumstances of the war, and the means required to maintain the army and navy, it is said that if it were certain that nothing else would have supplied the absolute necessities of the Treasury; that nothing else would have enabled the Government to maintain its armies and navy; that nothing else would have saved the Government and the Constitution from destruction, while the Legal-tender acts would, it cannot be said that Congress transgressed its powers in the enactment of those laws, or if those enactments did work the result cannot be maintained now that they were not for a legitimate end, and appropriate and adapted to that end. In the language of Marshall, in McCullogh *vs.* Maryland, that they did work such results cannot be doubted, and if be conceded that some other means might have been chosen for the accomplishment of the same necessary object, the argument is not weakened by the concession. Congress had the choice of means, and it chose a sufficient and proper one, and that it had a right to do, and that was all it could have done. If the Court were to hold that the means selected were beyond the constitutional power of Congress, because, in their opinion, some other means would have been equally appropriate and efficient, that would be to assume legislative power and to disregard the accepted rules for construing the Constitution. But the view is taken that none of the other means suggested could have been successful. The credit of the country had been tried to its utmost endurance. Every new issue of notes which had nothing more to rest upon than Government credit must have paralyzed it more and more, and rendered it increasingly difficult to keep the army in the field or the navy afloat. It is an historical fact that many persons and institutions refused to receive aid for those notes that were at first issued, and the head of the Treasury represented to Congress the necessity of making the new issues legal tenders, or rather declared it impossible to avoid the necessity. The grant to Congress of the power to coin money cannot be regarded as containing an implied prohibition against the issue of legal-tender notes, and if it raises any implications they are of complete power over the currency rather than restraining. The objection that the Legal-tender act impairs the obligations of contracts cannot be accepted, for it is not an obligation of the debtor to pay gold or silver as to contracts, but to pay money generally. Not contracts to pay specifically defined money or the kind of money recognized by law at the time when the contract was made, nor is it his duty to pay money of equal intrinsic value in the market. The expectation of the creditor and the anticipation of the debtor may have been that the contract would be discharged by the payment of coined metals. But, neither the expectation of the one party to the contract concerning its fruits, nor the anticipation of the other, constitutes its obligation. The obligation of a contract to pay money, is to pay that which the law shall recognize as money when the payment is to be made. If there is anything settled by decision it is this, and it cannot be understood to be controverted. Nor can it be said that Congress may not by its action indirectly impair the obligations of contracts, if by the expression be meant rendering them fruitless, or partially so. Directly it may, confessedly, by passing a bankrupt act embracing past as well as future transactions. This is obliterating contracts entirely. So it may relieve parties from their apparent obligations indirectly in a multitude of ways. All such measures may, and must operate seriously upon existing contracts, and may not merely hinder, but relieve the parties entirely from performance. As to the objection that the Legal-tender acts were prohibited by the constitutional provision prohibiting the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, it is said that provision has always been understood to refer only to a direct appropriation and not to consequential injuries resulting from the exercise of lawful power. The objection that the unit of money value must possess intrinsic value is regarded as foreign to the subject. The Legal-tender acts do not attempt to make a standard of value. Their validity is not vested upon the assertion that their emission is coinage or any regulation of the value of money. Nor is it asserted that Congress has the power to enact that Government promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the Coinage acts, or to multiples thereof. It is hardly correct to speak of a standard of value. The Constitution does not speak of it, and contemplates merely a standard for that which has gravity or extension. Value is an ideal thing. The Coinage act fixes its unit as a dollar, but the gold or silver thing called a dollar is in no sense the standard of a dollar, but a representative of it. This decision overrules so much of what was decided in Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, 8 Watts, 603, as ruled the Legal-tender acts unwarranted by the Constitution so far as they apply to contracts made before their enactment. It is said that it is no unprecedented thing in Courts of last resort, both in this country and in England, to overrule decisions previously made, and that, even in cases involving private interests. If this Court is convinced it has made a mistake, it will hear another argument and correct the error. It is agreed this should not be done inconsiderately, but in a case of such far-reaching consequences as the present, thoroughly convinced as the Court is that Congress has not transgressed its powers, it is regarded as a duty so to decide, and to affirm the judgments below in both cases. It is also remarked that the Court is not accustomed to hear such cases in the absence of a full Court if it can be avoided.

Mr. Justice BRADLEY read a lengthy opinion concurring in the conclusions of Mr. Justice STRONG.

The Chief-Justice and Justices CLIFFORD and FIELD—all the dissenting Justices except Mr. Justice NELSON, who was not present—read dissenting opinions, setting forth at great length the minority's views, with which the country is familiar, as having been the opinion of the Court in the former decision of the legal-tender question. In concluding, the Chief-Justice says: "If, then, the plain sense of words—if the contemporaneous exposition of parties—of common consent in understanding—if the opinions of Courts avail anything in determining the meaning of the Constitution, it seems impossible to doubt that the power to coin money is a power to establish a uniform standard of value, and that no other powers to establish such a standard is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. My brothers CLIFFORD and FIELD concur in these views, but in consideration of the importance of the principles involved, will deliver their seperate opinions. My brother NELSON, also, dissents."

No other opinions were delivered, and the Cout sat until 5 o'clock for the reading of the five opinions in these cases. The Chief-Justice announced that the Court would not sit to-morrow but would be engaged in conference. The dissenting opinions refer to the fact that the question on its former decision was so ably argued and decided with as mature deliberation as any cause ever before the Court, by a full Court, the decision being concurred in by five Justices against three dissenting. The Court, by law, then consisted of eight Justices, and its decision is now overruled by five Justices to four, the Court being composed of nine Justices, and all those then upon the Bench now retaining the views then expressed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THE TWO JOLLY TAILORS.

Peter Quinn vs. Joseph Donnelly.—This was an action to recover $225, claimed to have been taken by defendant from plaintiff, and not returned to him. The testimony disclosed the fact that in January, 1870, both parties to the suit went in company to the Bleecker-street Savings Bank, where the plaintiff drew $225. Both then went as they said, "on a jolly good spree." Quinn, the plaintiff, was the first to "knock under," and while in a state of obliviousness, the defendant, it was claimed, relieved him of his money. The theory of the defendant was that he only took the money to take care of it. On behalf of defendant a witness was produced who testified that, when he took the money, there was only $115, and it further appeared that a small portion of this had been paid back to plaintiff.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $105.

Murderers in the Tombs.

There are twelve persons accused of homicide remaining in the Tombs, of whom eight have never been tried, and the cases of the other four are before the Appellate Courts for review. The cases not tried are those of JOHN CULLEN, committed Aug. 23, 1871, for the murder of DENNIS O'CONNOR; JAMES MCAULEY, committed Aug. 30, 1871, for the murder of AGNES REILLEY; JEREMIAH EVANS and JAMES GALVIN, sent there Sept. 5 for the killing of ROGER BETTS; PHILLIP WILKE, committed Sept. 26 for the killing of RUDOLPH WARKEVER; WM. H. HARRIS, committed Jan. 4, 1872, for the murder of SAMUEL A. HASSEN; JOHN MORRISON and ROBERT PERKINSON, committed Jan. 9 for the homicide of MICHAEL FITZPATRICK; and EDWARD S. STOKES, committed Jan. 9 for the murder of JAMES FISK, JR.

The cases which have been appealed are those of JOHN PURCELL, committed May 26, 1869, for the murder of WM. KIERNAN, who was sentenced to be hanged April 8, 1870, but obtained a stay and appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, in which condition the case yet remains; LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, committed June 27, 1870, for the murder of JOHN O'BRIEN, who was sentenced to be hanged Jan. 21, 1871, but obtained a stay of proceedings, and whose case is yet undecided by the Supreme Court, General Term; WILLIAM H. MCNEVINS, committed in December, 1870, for the murder of EDWARD HINES, sentenced to be hanged July 14, 1871, but obtained a stay, and has just been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, General Term; WM. FOSTER, committed May 4, 1871, for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM, sentenced to be hanged July 14, 1871, but whose counsel obtained a stay of proceedings, and whose case has not yet been decided.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,500 U. S. 5s, '81 C....109¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, 81, R....114¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....115⅛
500 do.......115¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65.110⅞
17,000 U.S.5-20,C.,'65,n.111⅛
28,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅞
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......b3.109
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40,C.c.109¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅜
5,000 do.......115½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 64⅞
10,000 do.......65
15,000 do.......65⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65⅛
5,000 do.......65⅛
4,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 17
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 25
5,000 do.......s3. 24⅞
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.......92⅛
4,900 Ohio 6s, '86.......108
4,000 Mo. St. 6s.......96⅛
1,000 do.......97
7,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 94⅛
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8s....116
7,000 Pac.7s,gd by Mo.100
2,000 Cen. Pac.gold bs.102⅛
10,000 do.......102⅛
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 93
16,000 do.......93⅛
54,000 do.......93⅛
35,000 Un. Pac.7s, L.G. 83⅛
20,000 do.......83⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 88⅛
25,000 do.......88⅛
10,000 do.......88⅛
1,000 Illinois Cen.bds.104⅛
2,000 do.......104⅛
1,000 Ch. & N.W.Con. 94
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st.102⅛
9,600 do.......103
44,000 H.& St.J.8s,C'v. 99
20,000 do.......99⅛
15,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div. 93
5,000 Galena & Ch. 2d.100
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..104⅛
2,000 Morris & Es. 2d.100½
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, n....107
3,000 O. & Miss. Con.. 93⅛
17,000 M. & St.P.8s,1st.109⅛
2,000 M.&St.P. 7 3-10,c 98
7,000 M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div....... 89
7,000 C., Ch.& I.C.1st. 93
3,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.102⅛
4,000 L. S. Div. bds.. 94
10 Merch. Ex. Bank. 96
45 Bk. of Commerce..114
10 Metropolitan Bk..134
16 do.......133⅛
25 do.......133⅛

10 Nassau Bank.......103
10 Central Nat. Bank.101
41 Del. & Hud. Canal.124
100 American Coal.....42
100 Con. Coal of Md.... 41
100 do.......40⅞
100 do.......40⅞
100 do...bet. call. 40⅞
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 30⅛
100 W. Un. Tel...bet. c. 72⅛
800 do.......72⅛
600 Pac. Mail.bet. call. 56⅛
100 Adams Express.... 92
100 Am. M. U. Ex..... 60⅛
100 do.......60⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 63⅛
400 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 97⅛
100 do.......98
300 do...bet. call. 97⅛
300 do.......97⅛
2000 N.Y.C.&Hud Ctf. 94
900 Erie R....bet. call. 35⅛
100 Erie Railway Pref. 66
100 Reading R.......114⅛
200 do...bet. call.114⅛
400 Harlem R....b. c.118
29 Mich. Central R...117
600 L. S. & M. So. R.... 91⅛
200 do...bet. call. 91⅛
1400 do.......92
200 do.......92
100 L.S.& M.So. Scrip. 88⅛
830 Clev. & Pitts.guar. 92
600 do.......91⅛
500 do.......92
700 do...bet. call. 92
1300 Chic. & N. W. R. 72⅛
12 do.......71⅛
250 do...bet. call. 72⅛
100 Chic. & N.W. Pref. 93⅛
100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89
100 N. J. Central R...113⅛
200 Ch. & R. I...bet. c.111
100 Mil. & St. Paul R.. 55⅛
100 do.......55⅛
100 do...bet. call. 55⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80⅛
100 N.J. Cen. R. Scrip.104
200 Del., Lack. & W...105⅛
400 do.......105⅛
100 do.......105⅛
200 do.......106
200 Boston, H. & Erie. 4⅛
100 do.......4⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 47⅛
13 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 76
100 Morris & Essex R. 93
28 do.......93⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. R..... 55⅛
100 Chi., C. & I. C. R.. 22⅛
500 Un. Pac.bet. call.c. 32⅛
50 do.......32⅛
100 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 74⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$250,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C., b3.......109⅛
10,000 do.......109¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...115⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅞
10,000 do.......110
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅛
28,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65,N.110⅛
20,000 do.......110⅛
3,000 do.......b3.110⅛
50,000 U.S. 6s, Cur., s3.115⅛
6,000 do.......115⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅛
17,000 do.......111⅛
5,600 do.......112
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68 112
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 59
5,000 N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 12⅛
2,000 Tenn.St.new. 65⅛
2,000 C.P.R.R.G. bds.102⅛
10,000 do.......102⅛
6,000 U. P. R.R. 1st... 93⅛
5,000 do.......93⅛
1,000 U.P.7s,L.G.Bs... 83⅛
25,000 do.......83⅛
25,000 do.......84
45,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B.100
2,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.102⅛
2,000 C.,C.& I.1stM. 93
11 Amer. Ex. Bank..112⅛
800 West. U. Tel..b.c. 72⅛
1400 do.......72⅛
1000 do.......72⅛
300 do.......72⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 26⅛
400 Quick. Pref....... 30⅛

100 Pac. Mail S.S.Co.. 55⅞
100 do..bet. call. 55⅞
100 Am. M. U. Ex...... 60⅛
10 do.......61⅛
100 do..bet. call. 61
100 U. S. Express.... 63⅛
100 do..bet. call. 63
200 Harlem.......118
400 L. S. & M.So. b. c. 91⅛
200 Clev. & P. Guar... 92
200 do.......92
1300 Un. Pac..bet.call. 32⅛
400 Chic. & N. W..... 72⅛
50 do.......72⅛
100 do...bet. call. 72⅛
100 do.......72⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 94⅛
100 do..bet. call. 94⅛
100 do.......c. 94⅛
100 Chic. & R. I.....s3.110⅛
100 Mil. & St. P..... 56
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81
100 do..bet. call. 81⅛
100 do.......81⅛
300 Tol., Wab. & W... 74
100 do.......73⅛
200 P.,F.W.& C. Guar. 96
60 do.......96⅛
200 Del., L. & W......106
200 H. & St. Jo....s60. 55
300 do.......55⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 67
100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 23⅛
600 do.......23⅛
300 do.......b3. 23½

MONDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

There was more demand for Money from the Brokers today, and the Stock Market was less buoyant than on Saturday. The differences in prices on the Railroads at the Stock Exchange were not very marked, while the demand somewhat dragged after the appearance of a sharp inquiry for Money. The Public Funds of the United States, the State Stocks, and the well-established Railway Mortgages, were not adversely affected; on the contrary, the United States 6s, 5-20s of 1867, and the new 5 ₱ Cents, were a fraction better, and in demand, and the Union and Central Pacific Bonds were firm, with large transactions in Unions, at 93¼@93⅜ for the First Mortgage, 83⅞@84 for the Land Grants, and 88@88¼ for the Incomes. The Stock of the Company was not so stiff as at the close of last week. There was a large business done in Western Telegraph at about Saturday's price. Of the Western Roads, North-west took the lead of the market, the Common selling freely up to 72⅝@72¾, while the Preferred Stock was almost *cornered* in the deliveries of the Cash Stock; sales at 94¼ ₱ cent. Nearly three-fourths of the Preferred Capital of the Company are held on the Continent of Europe, and much of the remainder is distributed in moderate sums outside the New-York market. In the Southern State Bonds there was some demand for Tennessees at 65@65¼ ₱ cent., and the South Carolinas were a fraction better.

The sales of Gold were at 108⅞@109 ₱ cent., and of Exchange on London at 109¼ ₱ cent. free of brokerage, and 109¼ less a brokerage. The sales of United States 5-20s of 1867 at the close of the day were at 112 ₱ cent., and of the New 5 ₱ cents, $300,000 at 108¾ ₱ cent.

After the Second Board the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The rate for Money to the Brokers at the close of the day was only 7 ₱ cent., and one of the leading Banks was reported a free lender:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	109⅜	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112
American Gold	108⅞	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N.Y.Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93	93⅞
Reading	114⅝	114⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
North-west Common	71⅝	73⅝
North-west Preferred	93¼	93⅞
Pacific Mail	56⅛	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80	81
St. Paul Common	55	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	74⅜	74⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅛	73⅛
Erie	35⅛	35⅛
Union Pacific	32⅜	32⅛
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅛	88

At the very close the Railroads were strong.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......115⅜
5-20 reg., '62......110
5-20 coup., '62......110⅛
5-20 reg., '64......110⅛
5-20 coup., '64......110⅛
5-20 reg., '65......110⅛
5-20 coup., '65......111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......110⅛

5-20 reg., '67......111⅛
5-20 coup., '67......112
5-20 reg., '68......111⅛
5-20 coup., '68......112
10-40 reg......109⅜
10-40 coup......110
5s, reg., '81......109⅛
5s, coup., '81......109⅛
6s Currency......115⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 90
N.Y.Cen.7s,Conv.,'76.103⅛
Erie 1st Ext......100⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79...... 96
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 95
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 90
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 87
B., N. Y.& Er. 1st,'77. 93
Long Dock Bonds...... 87
Hud.R.7s 2d S. F., '85.105⅛
Hud. R. 7s 2d, '75......101
Harlem 1st 7s......101
Har. Con.M.& S.F.6s. 94
Albany & Susq. 1st...100
Albany & Susq. 2d.... 97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..115
Chi.,B.& Q. 8 ₱ ct.1st.110⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d... 98⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.103
Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds.102⅛
Union Pacific 1st..... 93⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 83⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....104⅛
B. & So. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 97
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf..... 88⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 78
Chi. & N. W.Int.Bds. 95
Chi. & N.W.Cons.Bds. 94⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......102⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 99⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..102
Del., Lack. & W. 2d... 97
Tol. & W. 1st Ext......100
Tol.& W.1st St.L.Div. 93
Tol. & W. 2d.......... 93

Tol. & W. Equip.Bds. 85⅛
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv. 89
Han. & Naples 1st..... 87⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 98
Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 89⅛
Quincy & T. 1st, '90.... 91⅛
Galena & Chic. Ext....107
Galena & Chic. 2d......100
Chic., R. I. & Pac......102⅛
Morris & Essex 1st....104⅛
Morris & Essex 2d.....100
Clev. & Tol. S. F.......101⅛
N. J. Cen. 1st, new.....107
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 98
Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......100
Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 98
Chic. & Alt. S. F....... 98
Chic. & Alt. 1st........102
Chic. & Alt. Inc........ 92
Ohio & Miss. Consol... 92
Ohio & Miss. 2d........ 84
Dub.& Sioux City 1st.. 98
Peninsula R. Bds...... 92⅛
St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 98
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....100
Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 93⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d........ 86
Chic. & Mil. 1st........ 92⅛
Joliet & Chic. 1st......105
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 88
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 72⅛
Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 90
Tol., P. & W., 2d...... 80
Tol.,P.&W.,Bur.Div. 85⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 98
Boston,H.& E. Guar. 30
Cedar Falls&Minn.1st. 88⅛

The following were the last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board:

Del. & Hud. Canal....124
Maryland Coal Co..... 23
American Coal........ 42
Spring Mountain Coal 62
Canton Co.,Baltimore. 80¼
Con. Coal of Md...... 40¾
Cumb. Coal and Iron. 42½
West. Union Tel...... 73⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 26¾

Quick. Min. Co. Pf.... 30¾
Mariposa Mining Co... 1
Mariposa Ming Co.Pf. 1¾
Boston Water Power. 42
Adams Express........ 91¾
Wells-Fargo Express. 59¾
Am. M. U. Express.... 61
United States Ex..... 63¾
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 55¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,030,551 43
Gold payments	887,812 46
Gold balance	63,857,022 20
Currency receipts	192,937 15
Currency payments	304,476 30
Currency balance	8,160,076 16
Customs	635,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	99¾	99½
City 6s, New	100⅛	100¾
Camden and Amboy	128	128¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60½
Reading	114⅛	114⅝
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Catawissa preferred	45½	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	39½	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¼	92½

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 27th of December, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,097,583	Increase	£7,032
Public deposits	9,086,223	Increase	586,286
Other deposits	21,120,177	Increase	593,923
Government securities	15,001,028	No alteration.	
Other securities	17,950,156	Increase	1,716,566
Notes unemployed	14,681,225	Decrease	580,405

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,626,830, being an increase of £556,190; and the stock of bullion in both Departments is £24,914,822, showing a decrease of £20,466 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,914,822	£22,703,536
Reserve	15,287,992	14,653,191
Notes in circulation	24,626,830	23,050,345
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2½ ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅝	91⅝
French Rentes	1 f. 57c.	52f. 50c.

BANK OF FRANCE—DEC. 28

	Francs. Dec. 14.	Francs. Dec. 28.
Capital of bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act of 1857	7,379,901	7,464,038
Reserve bank and branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Special revenue		24,364,209
Circulation	2,302,509,415	2,325,420,675
Circulation to order	10,021,210	8,989,108
Treasury creditor	190,612,913	156,491,152
Dealers' accounts	222,689,884	250,458,077
Dealers at branches	33,375,724	34,856,704
Dividends unpaid	1,297,663	37,686,290
Discounts	49,929,565	1,087,021
Rediscounts	9,917,592	6,088,254
Reserves for losses	26,000,000	14,000,000
Sundries	30,647,640	35,508,491
Total	3,092,987,260	3,111,009,779

	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	635,680,424	634,601,902
Overdue bills	231,870	345,377
Commercial discounts	304,594,773	326,205,974
Treasury bonds	1,193,588,500	1,187,061,000
Discounts at branches	392,129,925	401,479,642
Advances on bullion	19,664,000	23,406,700
Advances at branches	1,461,100	1,535,900
Advances French securities	17,936,600	17,863,600
Advances at branches	10,899,850	10,588,550
Advances on railroad stock	26,297,300	25,713,000
Advances at branches	20,056,500	19,162,000
Advances to Foncier	1,254,300	1,228,100
Advances at branches	885,200	817,700
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	66,473,568	66,473,568
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,028,175	8,875,844
Management of expenses	4,739,716	
Advance to City of Paris	201,500,000	196,000,000
Sundries	13,984,706	16,670,170
Total	3,092,987,260	3,111,009,779

The London *Times* has the following table of the Bank of England movement as to rate of discount for the year 1871:

Rate.	Bullion.	Circulation.	Notes in reserve.
Jan. 1, 2½ ₱ cent	22,037,890	23,050,845	13,957,045
March 2, 3 ₱ cent	20,996,640	23,308,350	12,688,290
April 13, 2½ ₱ cent	21,541,345	24,200,635	12,340,710
June 15, 2½ ₱ cent	25,134,680	23,716,560	16,418,120
July 13, 2 ₱ cent	26,111,160	25,270,985	15,840,175
Sept. 21, 2 ₱ cent	22,844,280	24,786,045	13,058,235
Sept. 24, 4 ₱ cent	20,802,760	25,512,975	10,289,785
Oct. 7, 5 ₱ cent	19,667,725	26,294,675	8,373,050
Nov. 16, 4 ₱ cent	23,237,935	24,766,185	13,471,750
Nov. 30, 3½ ₱ cent	23,691,420	24,214,190	14,477,230
Dec. 14, 3 ₱ cent	23,990,815	24,005,675	14,985,140

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of Commerce.

The Rutgers Fire Company have declared a regular Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.*, and an extra Dividend of *Two ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The Earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in January were:

1872	$43,410
1871	31,437
Increase, 1872	$11,973

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale at 90 and interest by

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

A liberal commission allowed to Bankers and Brokers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Seven-Thirties.

As the redemption of 5-20s proceeds, the sale of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 Gold Bonds increases.

From the Independent.

As an investment security, we know of none equal to the above, of whatever character. They combine the two great requisites—safety and profit. The favor in which these bonds are held by investors is indicated by the large sales, which, during the present month, have been at the rate of two millions per month, or one hundred thousand dollars per day.

The inquiry for bonds by those who intend purchasing lands gives assurance of large settlements upon the lands during next season. The Company's lands in Minnesota will soon be ready for sale, and also on the western terminus. The Company are prepared to permit parties to take up lands at any point along the line of the road, to be subsequenty appraised and paid for. The fact is conceded that the sales of the lands will build the road.

The future importance of this great enterprise is glorious in the extreme, and the bonds of the Company are as sure as the obligations of the best Government on earth.

We heartily commend them to all having investments to make as eminently safe and desirable.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds received in exchange without expense to the investor, at their highest current prices.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive* 33 *per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 1 Spring, $1 27@$1 28; No. 2 Spring, seller last half month, $1 23¾; February, $1 24¾; March, $1 26¾. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.; Rejected, 38¾c.; Ear, 38c.@38¾c.; Mixed, seller February, 41¾c.; April, 43¾c.@43¼c. OATS opened firm but closed dull. No. 2 at 32¾c.; Rejected, 29c.@29¾c. RYE steady at Saturday's prices. BARLEY dull, and a shade lower; No. 2 Spring, 61½c.@61¾c.; No. 3 Spring, 48c. PORK opened dull but closed active at $13; seller February, $13 15; March, $13 35@$13 40. LARD firm and in fair demand at $8 55@$8 60; seller February, $8 60. Green and Dry-salted MEATS moderately active, but prices unchanged. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand at $4@$4 50, chiefly at $4 20@$4 35. Dressed HOGS active and firmer at $4 75@$4 80. WHISKY quiet and weak at 87c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 16,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extra Winter, $5 80@$6; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 60; Treble Extra do., $7@$7 25. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring closed lower, at $1 31; Winter firm; No. 3 at $1 55. CORN easier; High Mixed and Yellow, on track, 41c.@41¾c.; Mixed Sacked, 52c. OATS dull; No. 2 White, 40c.; White Sacked, 44c.@44½c. BARLEY unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 60c. RYE firm; No. 2, on track, at 80c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP nominal. BAGGING quiet. PORK quiet at $13@$13 25, latter on order. Dry-salted MEATS quiet, only a jobbing and order business doing; Loose Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.; packed lots, ¼c. higher. BACON only an order business; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12¾c. LARD firm at 8¾c. HOGS quiet at $3 90@$4 30. CATTLE firm at $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—FLOUR firm; Family, $6 85@$7; Extra, $6 65@$6 80. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; sales at $1 50@$1 53. CORN steady at 48c.@49c. RYE firm at 86c.@88c. OATS in fair demand and advanced; sales at 39c.@42c. BARLEY unchanged. PORK steady; $13 20@$13 50, seller April; $14, seller from June to October. LARD firm; in fair demand, and a shade higher; sales at 8¾c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. asked. BACON—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; sales Clear Rib at 7¾c., seller March. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $4 25@$4 50; extra to butchers, $4 60@$4 70; receipts, 5,500 head. WHISKY in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 88c. Green MEATS close firmer at 4¾c.@4¾c.; for light Hams, 8c.@8¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—TOBACCO—Sales of 100 hhds. Lugs at $6 50@$7 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 75@$12 00; Medium Bright, Wrappers, $28. BAGGING—Quiet and steady, at 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR—Active and firm; Extra Family, $6.75. GRAIN—Demand fair, but market firm; Wheat, $1 60@$1 80. Shelled CORN, 62c. OATS, 50c. RYE—Sacked, 85c. PROVISIONS active. PORK, $13 75, cash. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Sides, 7¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13¾c.; Plain, 12¾c. LARD firm and in fair demand at 9c.@10¼c. WHISKY steady at 89c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—SHIPMENTS during the last 72 hours—Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels. FLOUR dull; only a city trade doing. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN heavy and dull; No. 2 offered at 58c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY inactive; nominally unchanged. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9¼c.@9½c. HIGHWINES inactive. In store and afloat—681,300 bushels Wheat, 540,000 bushels Corn, 407,500 bushels Oats, 177,000 bushels Barley, 37,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at $1 24½; No. 1 at $1 25½. OATS steady; No. 2 at 33c. CORN steady; No. 2 mixed, 41c. RYE dull and drooping; No. 1 at 65c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Live HOGS dull and unsettled at $4 90@$5. PORK steady at $12 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—WHEAT dull and lower; Extra, $1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 44. CORN dull and a shade lower; sales at 52c.@53c. OATS in good demand at 42c. CLOVER-SEED lower; sales at $6 15@$6 20. Dressed HOGS dull and weak at $5@$5 12½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¾c.@21⅞c.; net receipts, 8,299 bales; gross, 10,405 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,305 bales; to, Cork, 3,290 bales; to Havre, 3,676 bales; to Malaga, 1,341 bales; to San Sebastian, 640 bales; coastwise, 1,401 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 181,418 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart, tendency downward; Middling, 21¼c., offering 20¾c.; net receipts, 3,638 bales; exports to Great Britain, 910 bales; to the Continent, 490 bales; coastwise, 1,845 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 73,596 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—COTTON quiet and easier; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 2,367 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,555 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 33,691 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 15.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 3,782 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,583 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 15.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 65c. RESIN, no sales. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 65 for hard; $5 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 25.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........ 15
Brandy, (Cal.) pks..... 37
Borax, pks........ 106
Bees-wax, pks........ 5
Cotton, bales........ 4,199
Cotton-seed, bags........ 330
Cotton-seed Oil,bbls........ 18
Copper, bbls........ 14
Dried Fruit, pks........ 68
Eggs, bbls........ 351
Flour, bbls........ 7,100
Wheat, bushels........ 3,900
Corn, bushels........ 34,200
Oats, bushels........ 26,625
Malt, bushels........ 1,550
Barley, bushels........ 7,000
Grass-seed, bags........ 1,359
Beans, bbls........ 204
Peas, bushels........ 300
Corn-meal, bbls........ 298
Corn-meal, bags........ 360
B. E. Peas, bags........ 96
Hemp, bales........ 10
Hops, bales........ 20
Hides, No........ 2,078
Hides, bales........ 177
Leather, sides........ 8,096
Moss, bales........ 76
Molasses,(N.O.)bbls........ 808

Spirits Turp., bbls........ 364
Tar, bbls........ 207
Resin, bbls........ 2,174
Oil-cake, pks........ 120
Pork, pks........ 285
Beef, pks........ 1,024
Cut-meats, pks........ 3,237
Grease, pks........ 111
Lard, pks........ 1,974
Lard, kegs........ 176
Butter, pks........ 1,444
Cheese, pks........ 652
Tallow, pks........ 108
Dressed Hogs, No........ 349
Pea-nuts, bags........ 704
Pecans, pks........ 114
Starch, boxes........ 293
Sumac, bags........ 210
Spelter, pieces........ 244
Tea, half chests........ 11
Tobacco, hhds........ 144
Tobacco, bxs. & cs........ 277
Whisky, bbls........ 942
Wool, bales........ 238
Wine, (Cal) pks........ 193
Oil, bbls........ 140
Whale-oil, bbls........ 70
Green Apples, bbls........ 133
Mustard-seed, pks........ 629

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Svalen*, for Cork and orders—24,929 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Europa*, for Bremen—5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum

By the ship *Charles*, for Antwerp—219,792 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *John Banfield*, for Antwerp—1,450 boxes Bacon, 950 tcs. Lard, 500 boxes Extract, 30,753 lbs. Tallow, 4,330 Staves, 200 Oars, 50 Handspikes.

By ship *Storkoss*, for Antwerp—2,937 boxes Bacon, 15 cases Tobacco, 700 tcs. Lard, 3 cases Worsted.

By brig *Mira*, for Calaria—1,696 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By brig *Susan*, for Cienfuegos—500 Shooks, 19,000 Hoop-poles, 51,200 lbs. Lard, 200 bags Rice, 50 bbls. Beans, 2,900 lbs. Ham, 625 bbls. Flour, 2,200 reams Paper, 50 boxes Soap, 1,700 lbs. Butter, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 100 sacks Salt, 200 cases Petroleum, 23 pks. Tea, 25 drums Codfish, 40 Kitts Salmon.

By brig *H. S. Bishop*, for Matanzas—5,495 Shooks, 64 empty Hogsheads.

And from Baltimore during the week: For Bremen, by the North German steamer *Ohio*, 1,018 bags Clover-seed, 459 bags Bark, 1 hhd. Bees-wax, 433,233 lbs. Lard, 282 hhds. Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 686 bales Cotton, 13,750 bushels Corn....London, British steamer *Salsette*, 2,783 bushels Corn, 33 bbls. Flour, 2 bbls. Meal, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 33,133 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 10 bales Cotton Duck, 20 cases Canned Goods, 200 bales Hair, 30 bbls. Merchandise....Aspinwall, British bark *Northwood*, 373 tons Coal....St. Pierre, Mart., schr. *Delmont*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 1,187 lbs. Butter, 1,320 lbs. Lard, 6,554 lbs. Hams, 8 Horses, 18 Mules....San Andreas, schr. *John Wethered*—25 bbls. Flour, 8 bbls. Bread, 5 bbls. Beef, 50 boxes Herring, $2,000 Specie....Porto Bello, schr. *La Simeona*—10 bbls. Beef, 10 bbls. Pork, 60 bbls. Flour, 8 bbls. Mackerel, 919 gallons Kerosene, 2 drums Hake Fish, 200 bbls. Soap, 150 bbls. Herrings, 10,000 feet Lumber....Bristol, England, British ship *Wm. Yeo*—29,210 bushels Corn, 612 sacks Oil-cake, 1,161 bbls. Resin....St. John's, P. R., brig *Chattanooga*—200 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Bread, 10 bbls. Pitch, 44 bbls. Beans, 21 bbls. Pork, 13 half-bbls. Pork, 114 bbls. Meats, 9,965 lbs. Lard, 1,680 lbs. Butter, 2,771 lbs. Cheese, 6,589 lbs. Hams, 1,250 lbs. Candles, 60 dozen Brooms, 1,000 reams Paper, 200 bbls. Herrings, 53,000 feet Lumber, 25 bags Pepper, 4 Cattle, 57 pks. Sundries....Havana, bark *Heroine*—20,000 Hoops, 4,945 Shooks and Heads, 250 bbls. Herrings....Newry, Ireland, bark *Red Breast*—18,985 bushels Corn....Liverpool, brig *Lena*—20 cans Canned Goods, 1,900 bbls. Meal.

COFFEE—Rio, though quoted firm, has been very quiet since our last. Maracaibo has been in fair request at full rates; 2,820 bags by the *Allemania* were disposed of on private terms.

COTTON—Has been offered with more freedom and quoted off in price ⅛c. ₱ lb., yet has been quite sparingly dealt in for early delivery, sales having been reported of only 870 bales, including 670 bales to spinners and 200 bales to shippers. For forward delivery business has been less active, though prices have been quoted fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. cheaper; sales, 15,500 bales (7,600 bales on Saturday evening and 8,900 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for January, 100 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c.; February, 100 bales at 22c., 300 bales at 21 15-16c., 400 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 600 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 13-16c.; March, 1,100 bales at 22 7-16c., 600 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 500 bales at 22¼c., 700 bales at 22 5-16c., 700 bales at 22⅜c.; April, 600 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22 11-16c., 400 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22¾c.; May, 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c. And today, for January, 100 bales at 21⅛c. February, 700 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21⅝c., 400 bales at 21⅞c., 500 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21 7-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c. March, 300 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 1,200 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 400 bales at 22⅜c. April, 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 400 bales at 22⅜c., 700 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c. May, 300 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c. June, 100 bales at 22⅛c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales February for 300 bales March. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.91c.; February, 22.16c.; March, 22.71c.; April, 22.88.; May, 23c.; June, 23.17c. The receipts at this port today were 4,199 bales, including 373 bales from Galveston, 947 bales from New-Orleans, 9 bales from Baltimore, 1,134 bales from Savannah, 294 bales from Newberne, 862 bales from Norfolk, 580 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 23,361 bales, and thus far this week were 45,391 bales, against 33,665 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,626,415 bales, against 1,946,631 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19¾
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	21
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝	22⅛
Middling	21⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Good Middling	22⅝	22⅝	23⅛	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very light movement in State and Western Flour within our previous range as to price, though with the advantage, in most instances, in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 6,300 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 65@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 05. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 80@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 40
Extra State	6 65@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 05
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10@10 50

Southern Flour has been in light demand since our last, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls, $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good; $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4 15@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 70@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has not been offered with much freedom, and has been quoted about steady as to price, but the demand from all sources has been limited, buyers, especially for shipment, having been unwilling to pay asking rates. Sales have been reported of only 16,500 bushels at $1 57 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, delivered; $1 54 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 60@$1 66 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western, from dock and delivered; and $1 70@$1 72½ for small lots of White Genesee and Western....Corn has been quite active, and steadier as to price, with the main dealings in new Mixed Western, in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at 77c. (nominally) for prime old Western Mixed, afloat, with the same rate asked for do. in store; 73c.@75½c., chiefly at 74½c.@75c., for new do.. in lots, closing at about 74½c.@75c. for the best samples; 75½c. for new, and old Mixed Western; 74½c.@76c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@76c. for White Western; 73½c.@75c. for Yellow Southern, and 78c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been held with a fair share of confidence, but has been without further movement of importance....Barley has been purchased to the extent of 10,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 20 ₱ bushel; market steady....Barley Malt has been in light demand at about old figures; 3,000 bushels old Western changed hands at $1 ₱ bushel....Oats have been held more firmly, but have been quiet. The trade call has been limited; sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bushels at 56c.@56½c., chiefly at 56¼c., for mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for do., in store; 53c.@56c. for do., from track; 53c.@56c. for Black; 55c.@57½c. for ordinary to choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Jan. 15. Bushels.	1872. Jan. 8. Bushels.	1871. Jan. 16. Bushels.	1870. Jan. 17. Bushels.
Wheat	3,539,405	3,867,615	2,685,116	3,254,728
Corn	868,797	853,300	272,618	567,136
Oats	2,662,911	2,741,355	1,736,936	1,300,809
Barley	337,825	335,608	554,491	347,688
Rye	484,098	528,387	157,780	63,269
Peas	9,527	9,528	14,703	12,179
Malt	128,691	136,787	216,394	85,465
Total	8,021,254	8,462,610	5,638,038	5,681,274

HIDES—Have been held firmly, on a moderate trade; sales, 4,000 Dry Texas on private terms; 2,000 Wet-salted do. at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 515 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@57c. ₱ gallon; market firm. Foreign neglected. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@38c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 19c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c., and New-Orleans, 44c.@57c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of 1,300 bbls., common to to good strained, at $4 67½@$4 80 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Washington Tar, 50 bbls. were sold at $3 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted dearer, with sales reported 490 bbls., in lots, at 67½c.@68c. for merchantable, and 68½c.@69c. for shipping, closing at about the outside prices; also 20 bbls., from stere, at 70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 68c. for merchantable; Resin, $4 67½@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37½. Pitch, $4 87½@$5.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quite dull and nominal here at about 23¼c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls. for early delivery, at 22¼c. ₱ gallon....Refined in cases inactive at 28c.@28¾c....Crude in bulk at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16c.@16¾c....Naphtha, 12¼c.@12¾c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries unchanged.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very limited movement in Pork reported for early delivery, at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 395 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25 for job lots of old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 37 for job lots of new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 37¾ for new Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 35, seller March, closing with $14 40 bid, and $14 50, seller April; sales, 1,000 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for City, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue quiet on the basis of 5¾c.@7c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 90 pks. here. ....Bacon has been rather less active, and somewhat irregular as to price, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,600 boxes, including for early delivery here 150 boxes Short Clear at 8c.; 375 boxes Long Clear at 7¾c.; 37 boxes Bellies at 7¾c.; for forward delivery, 200 boxes Long Clear, sellers March, at 7¼c.; for prompt delivery at Chicago, 200 boxes Short Clear at $6 75; and for forward delivery there, 100 boxes Short Clear, seller February, at 6¾c., and 500 boxes Short Clear, seller January and February, at 6¾c. ₱ lb....Lard has been fairly active and somewhat firmer as to price. The demand has been mainly for prime stock, chiefly Western Steam, in part for export. Sales have been reported of 2,300 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9¾c.@9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered; 9¾c.@9⅝c. for prime to choice City; 9c.@9¾c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair at buoyant prices, with sales reported of 1,350 tcs. Western, including 600 tcs., seller January, at 9¼c.; 250 tcs., seller February, at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅞c., and 250 tcs., seller April, at 10c. ₱ lb.... Beef continues in moderate demand, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 120 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $10@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $24@$25, ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls....Butter has been rather more inquired for, and desirable lots of the finer makes have been quoted steadier as to price.... Cheese has attracted rather more attention, and has been held with more confidence. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 24c.@32c. in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@25c.; Grease Butter, 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@14c., the latter for small selected lots; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11¾c.@13c.; Western, ordinary to choice, 9c.@13c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a fair trade reported in Clover at firm prices; offerings quite moderate. Sales, 2,300 bags at 11⅞c.@11¾c. for prime to choice Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for fair to good Ohio, ₱ lb. Other kinds quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand and quoted firm, on the basis of the figures given in our last. The demand has been chiefly for refining stock. Sales have been reported of 897 hhds., 1,020 boxes and 5,000 bags, including 170 hhds. Martinique at 9c.; 250 hhds. good common to fully fair refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 409 hhds. good common to good refining do. at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 50 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 9c.; 330 boxes Molasses Sugar and Clayed Havana at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 290 boxes Clayed at 9c.@9¼c.; 400 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7 11-16c., and 5,000 bags Pernambuco at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Refined strong and in good request within our previous range.

TALLOW, &C.—The demand for prime stock has been good, at buoyant prices. Offerings of desirable samples limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9¾c. for fair to choice; also 46,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds and tcs., at 9c.@9¾c., and 130 tcs. Grease at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active, but at lower prices; sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 91c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Steam room has been quite scarce, and rates have been quoted higher, with a more urgent inquiry for early accommodation, chiefly for Cotton and Provisions. Sail room was in fair supply at about previous figures, with a moderate offering of Grain and Provisions and rather scant offerings of other kinds of Produce. The chartering business was on a moderate scale, with the main inquiry for Grain, Petroleum and Naval Store vessels; also some call for vessels for the Lumber and West India trades. Rates on Grain vessels were fairly supported, but in other lines the advantage was in favor of shippers. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 2,650 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ⅜d., but in part by sail at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms, the current quotations having been 2s. ₱ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6d. for Corn and 6¾d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by do., at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Resin, by do., at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 100 bbls. Pork, by do., at 2s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do., by steam, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 3,400 tcs. Lard and 3,800 boxes Bacon at 20s. by sail and 30s.@35s. by steam; 300 pks. Butter, by steam, at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, by sail, 200 tcs. Pork on private terms, and about 30 tons Tallow at 20s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 100 tons Bacon on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 567 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain; another of 340 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do.; a British bark, of 561 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do.; another of 459 tons, with about 3,100 quarters do., and a British brig, 183 tons, with about 1,300 quarters do., all from Baltimore, on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 242 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs., privileges extending to the Continent. For Continental ports, direct, a British bark, 599 tons, with 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at about 4s. 9d., and another of 478 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. do., from do., at about the same rate. For Antwerp, 350 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton; and 10,000 bbls. staves at $6. For Bremen, 5,000 bbls. Staves on private terms. For Rotterdam, 50 tcs. Lard, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For the Mediterranean, direct, a Norwegian bark, 599 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms. For Gibralter and orders, Mediterranean, a Norwegian brig, 215 tons, with equal to about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Genoa, direct, a British bark, 900 tons, and an American bark, 889 tons, with general cargo, mainly Cotton, from New-Orleans, on private terms. One or two other vessels were reported closed for the Mediterranean, but without reliable particulars. For St. John's, N. B., a British schooner, 158 tons, with Coal, from Port Johnson, at $1 75. For Havana, a British brig, 250 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Portland at $1,000. For the south side of Cuba, an American schooner, 267 tons, about 2,500 bbls. capacity, at 50c. ₱ bbl. For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 321 tons, with a cargo of Lumber, from Portland, at $17.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

Trade on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was dull; 24 cars of horned Cattle arrived, quality from common to fair, prices from 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7 cwt., on 57 lbs. generally to the cwt. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was slow but firm; quality generally coarse, with some choice lots on the top of the market; prices ranged from 10c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 9½ cwt., on 57 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows dull; from $35@$55 50 ₱ head; quality poor. Veals not quoted. Sheep and Lambs firm; quality choice; prices from 6¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs uncertain; live Hogs on private terms to slaughterers. City-dressed from 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., extreme range.

SALES.

M. GOLDSCHMITT sold for self 34 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 112 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self and Co. 87 Steers, Missouri, good Cattle, from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; also 42 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; again, 192 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, 70 Steers, Illinois, uneven lot, from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. HEALY & SEALY sold for selves 64 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 73 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. & D. WAIXELL sold for selves 309 Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. T. GILLIES sold for self 112 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 28 Steers, Ohios, choice Cattle, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. WHEELER sold for T. KOLF 91 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9¾ cwt.; also 70 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self, 41 Steers, Illinois, choice Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., average weight 7¾ cwt.; T. C. EASTMAN sold for H. MUNROE, 28 Steers, Ohios, choice Cattle, from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 9¾ cwt.; BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for self, 22 State Oxen, coarse Cattle, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight from 11¾ and 14 cwt., extreme weight; J. BROWN sold for self, 18 Steers, Kentuckys, choice Cattle, at 13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Mr. CARTER sold 178 Sheep, weight 14,451 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 11,180 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 142 Sheep, weight 10,910 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb., all grade Merinoes, both from Michigan and New-York State. J. KIRBY sold 24 Sheep, culls, weight 2,070 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 311 Sheep, weight 17,950 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 159 Sheep, weight 15,720 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 4,810 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; above lots Michigan and Canada Sheep. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 503 Pennsylvania fine wooled Sheep, weight 47,920 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 131 Ohio fine-wooled Sheep, weight 12,020 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 509 Ohio fine-wooled Sheep, weight 53,510 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 192 State Sheep, fine-wooled, weight 18,230 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 225 Canada long-wooled Sheep, weight 26,300 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 13, 1872: 3,344 head of horned Cattle; 8,918 Hogs, 9,000 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 912 head of horned Cattle, 8,907 Hogs, 8,123 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1872: 1,943 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, Western stock; 106 head of horned Cattle; 24 Cows, 335 Veals, 40 Sheep, total stock. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1872: 6,805 Sheep and Lambs, 31 Veals, 45 Cows.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15—1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 92.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-10s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 15—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 15—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.; the sales are estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. CORN, 31s. 6d. for New.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 15th inst. have been 29,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 34s. 6d. for Short Rib Middles. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 17d. ₱ gallon. Linseed-oil, £34 10s.@£35 ₱ ton. Fine Resin, 26s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Tallow, 51s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

PROPOSALS.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.
OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.

No proposals for pipes and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to

O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PROPRIETORS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS.

A gentleman with twenty years' experience as a public journalist and author of books, would contribute to the editorial columns of a daily or weekly newspaper. He would serve in the capacity of New-York correspondent of home or foreign journals, or otherwise as editor of a literary, philosophical or popular magazine. First-class American and English references. Address JOURNALIST, Newark, N. J., Post-office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—No Thoroughfare—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—La Perichole, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—Marriage.—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—La Grande Duchesse, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lecture, by Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson, on Northern Palestine.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Lecture by A. Miner Griswold. Subject: "Indian Meal."

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. Thomas Guard.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The examination of Deputy Collector Clark was continued yesterday by the Investigating Committee. He explained one "compromised" case, where the action of the Government officers had been impugned, by saying that though the latter took less than the claim, they took all the merchants had. Mr. Clark also explained the matter of night permits, constructive storage, and various other matters which have been the subjects of criticism. He also pointed out how difficult it is to detect or prevent the petty stealing of goods imported, from the fact that it may occur on ship-board, on the pier while in the cartmen's possession, or after the goods reach the public store, in which latter place two classes of officers, those of the Appraiser and of the labor contractors, both have access to the goods. He also expressed the opinion that the allowance of a rebate of duties on damaged goods should be abolished, and the merchant left to protect himself by insurance as against other losses. As a reason for this opinion, he referred to the difficulty of ascertaining the precise amount of damage, and instanced a case where, on an entire cargo of pepper, the appraiser allowed nineteen per cent. of damage, while on a re-examination by a commission of merchants the allowance was reduced to five per cent. Mr. Clark was also examined at length as to his personal interest in the proceeds of forfeitures. Mr. George H. Van Cleft then detailed the circumstances of his removal from the position of Civil Engineer at the Navy-yard. It seems that after an order had been issued for Van Cleft's removal, it was revoked at the request of Collector Murphy, but that he was subsequently removed for political reasons, as he asserts. His removal was one of the consequences of the split in the General Committee of 1870, in which Mr. Van Cleft went with the Tammany Republicans, in obeying what the *Tribune* of Oct. 13, 1870, describes as the orders of Tweed.

The Amnesty bill, passed at the last session of Congress by the House of Representatives, was delayed in the Senate today by the first moiety of a long speech by Mr. Sumner in favor of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, which he had offered as an amendment to the Amnesty bill. While the Senator from Massachusetts was delivering his arguments and appeals, the House of Representatives, just to show that they were resolutely bent on the passage of last year's bill without any ifs or buts, again passed it, on its reintroduction by Mr. Hale, of Maine, nearly in its previous form, but somewhat more broad. The Representatives, we would suggest to the Senate, have come near to hitting the exact spirit of the people in this matter; and, however excellent Mr. Sumner's propositions concerning equality before the law may be, the country will be disappointed if they are allowed to incumber the Amnesty bill with which they have only a remote connection.

Edward S. Stokes will probably be arraigned for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., today. For this man, as for all others, the public simply demand a fair trial. The air has been thick with strange rumors during the past week, about some incidents connected with the murder which are surrounded with great mystery. It would be improper to repeat them at this moment—but in the interests of justice, it may be said that the efforts of some journals to make out that Fisk was much ill-used by Stokes for two years past, are very unwise. Equally imprudent are the boasts of the surviving members of the Erie Ring that they will spend $250,000 in securing the conviction of Stokes. The publication in the *Herald* of a garbled series of extracts from Fisk's correspondence with Mrs. Mansfield form a part of the same design. The letters are now said to have proceeded from an eminent lawyer, who is interested in the fate of Erie; and their object of course was to anticipate the verdict of the jury. The letters in question were not remarkable for good grammar, but they were about on a level with the productions which usually appear in the "intellectual department" of the *Herald* itself. Fisk never wrote them as they were published, and to prove it, let the originals be produced. We have nothing to say for Stokes—he will shortly be called upon to take his trial, and all we submit is that it ought to proceed according to the usual forms, and that there should be no attempt to manufacture public opinion before hand, either one way or the other.

Judge Ingraham's Grand Jury have requested to be discharged as soon as compatible with the public interests, and Judge Ingraham has suggested that they should close their labors within a week. The public will look very sharply after the performance of this compact. There is too much at stake to admit of any further trifling with justice under the plea of a special regard for its ends. It may be very comforting to the Grand Jury to have the continued approbation of Judge Ingraham, but they have discovered, just in time, that their perfect understanding with the Court might have awakened such a burst of popular indignation, as would have caused their retirement into private life to be attended with somewhat unpleasant associations.

The bill legalizing the extension of the term of the Court of Sessions Grand Jury was ordered yesterday to a third reading. An amendment, providing that any indictments found between the termination of the first extension (Dec. 18) and the passage of the act, was inserted chiefly as a matter of form. The indictments against Tweed and Connolly were returned previous to Dec. 16, and the only effect of such a clause is to compel the Grand Jury to await the passage of the bill before taking further action. This is precisely what they have been doing, and as soon as the bill has obtained the Governor's signature, they can proceed once more to business, notwithstanding any continuance of the sittings of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Fair Play for Gen. Grant.

The Democratic papers are busying themselves, in a very characteristic manner, in misrepresenting the position of this journal on the Custom-house investigation. Our own readers need not be informed that we have never opposed any fair and reasonable investigation into any branch of the Government's operations. In common with all friends of the President, we rejoiced that any abuses which have crept into the civil service during the past fifty years should be raked over and brought to light. And if there were any more recent abuses—due to fresh causes, or even chargeable to the present Administration—we were glad to have them exposed and corrected. Gen. Grant's position in the country, his fame with posterity, and his future success or failure, do not depend on whether a New-York luggage inspector took gratuities or not, or whether Mr. Stewart or the European steamer lines were right in their opposing views of the "General Order" system, but on his past unequaled services to the nation, and on the general integrity and wisdom of his Administration. We have never opposed investigation; we only opposed investigation led by men who manifestly wanted to make political capital in favor of an opposing candidate.

Whatever abuses this examination has revealed; whatever unjust weighings of goods, or black-mailings, or bribing, or compromising, have occurred, no more touch Gen. Grant than they do the memory of Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Buchanan. They have existed in the Custom-house of this port since the time "whereof the memory of man extendeth not to the contrary." They are abominable and disgraceful. But Gen. Grant is no more responsible for them than he is for the Revenue laws of the First Congress.

One would think, from the outcry in the Democratic Press, that no Collector before Mr. Grinnell or Mr. Murphy, and no officer of the Custom-house had ever received anything beyond their salaries. These gentlemen simply followed old laws of Congress, and collected their legal fees beyond their salaries, or were paid by their fees. We don't like the system; we think the Collector of this port should get a handsome salary and nothing more. We believe that a business, like the storage of unclaimed goods—worth, it is vaguely said, (though this is disputed,) from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars a year—should go into the Treasury of the Government. Gen. Grant no doubt thinks the same thing, but the laws of Congress and the custom of this port have decided otherwise, and thus far every President, Democratic or Republican, has accepted the custom and the law.

One would think, also, from the edifying and virtuous homilies of the *Tribune* and the *World*, that no Administration before Gen. Grant's had ever employed the officers of the Custom-house in politics. Yet one of the "Fenton" witnesses, on Thursday, testified somewhat unwillingly that the whole body of employes went to the Republican Convention of 1870, and labored hard for Mr. Greeley. Probably that virtuous politician has employed the whole Custom-house force, directly or indirectly, not less than fifty times in his "chequered career." And the *World* knows well that Mr. Schell, and all previous Democratic Collectors, never hesitated to use every revenue agent they could find to carry elections, both in this State and all neighboring States. We detest the system. We think it vitiates our whole body politic. We hope for the day when civil service reform shall uproot it; but Gen. Grant is no more responsible for it than was Gen. Taylor.

Then as to the "General Order system." Gen. Grant had nothing to do with the origin of this. It began in 1854. It had its commencement in the necessities of commerce. Mr. Stewart, it is true, does not like it, and many other merchants think it oppressive and inconvenient. But, on the other hand, all the great steam-ship companies who have their piers on the New-York side, and who import the immense majority of the goods brought into this port, testified on Friday that they consider it by far the "most convenient and economical system," and that the former system was "oppressive" to them. To our minds, as outside observers, the system does not seem either convenient or economical, and it would appear that Government ought to have its own warehouses for unclaimed goods. But in the mercantile community, there is evidently a difference of opinion on the subject. Mr. Stewart, it is true, twice complained to the President of the system. But Mr. Stewart is only a private individual, and may have his own "ax to grind," though it be a large one, not unlike any other merchant's. Moreover, the President may have had equally strong representations on the other side from the Liverpool steam-ship companies. We can well suppose it was not a question he could at once decide.

The letter to Mr. Grinnell introducing Mr. Leet, about which so much noise is made, does not seem to have been different from what any President might have given to a trusted man. Gen. Porter also testifies that the President supposed Leet was going to settle in business in New-York, but that he objected to his taking any office, because he had been on his (the President's) staff. Leet may have given Grinnell an impression of his influence with the President which was exaggerated. There was no special impropriety, however, in the Collector's giving the General Order business to a respected army officer who had served his country. There is no evidence that Mr. Leet has been corrupt, or has cheated the Government. The only improper thing was that he should for a time reside in Washington and manage this business in New-York; but this has been a not uncommon practice. There is not the slightest evidence that Mr. Grinnell's dismissal had anything to do with Mr. Leet. On the contrary, it probably arose from the outcry of the carmen against him because of his "Cartmen's Bureau," and from other private causes. In fine, we may say that there is not the faintest testimony that Gen. Grant derived any advantage from the General-Order system, or, indeed, that he knew much about it. The faults thus far revealed are faults inherent to the Custom-house system, and are not peculiar to any Administration or Collector.

A Tough Financial Problem.

The national debt of France is slowly approaching a sum which will cast into the shade all previous amounts arising from the same source. Before the German war the public debt of France did not exceed $2,800,000,000. The war is roughly estimated to have cost $1,700,000,000, so that as soon as the last instalment of the German indemnity is paid, the French will be able to boast of an altogether unrivaled national burden of four billions and a half, or rather more than double the present amount of the public debt of the United States. This is one of those sums which impress the imagination, without being very clearly realized by the understanding. The fact that it represents a sum equal to $125 per head of the entire population helps somewhat to bring home its vastness. The further fact that while an annual revenue of three hundred and sixty millions of dollars was found sufficient, even under Imperial administration, for France before the war, M. Pouyer-Quertier wants now four hundred and eighty-five millions, is a pretty strong indication of the altered complexion of national liabilities.

It is somewhat interesting to note how the additional one hundred and twenty-five millions of taxation are to be employed. Remove from the French Budget, now under consideration by the Assembly, the entire cost of the army, and the annual payments proposed to liquidate the loan of 305,000,000 obtained from the Bank of France, and the last Imperial Budget would still be found sufficient to meet the wants of the country. Before the war, the army cost some seventy-five millions a year. M. Thiers, sustained by the public opinion of France, proposed to spend 90 millions upon it. But the Assembly has already voted taxes enough to meet even this, and the proposals for taxing imported raw materials, which so closely affect our trade with France, and which are now under debate, are intended to cover the repayments to be made to the national banking institution.

The fact is frequently lost sight of in discussing the financial prospects of France, that the notes of the Bank of France are at present not convertible into coin, and are quoted at a discount of something like two per cent. This applies, however, rather to their position as a medium of international exchange than to their current value among the people. For purposes of ordinary business, the notes of the Bank are practically at par, and this in presence of a circulation of $475,000,000, on the basis of a bullion reserve of about a fourth of that sum. The normal condition of the Bank of France is to have as much gold in its vaults as it has paper in circulation, and the fact that its notes have suffered no appreciable fall of value within the country, is a striking testimony to the very great confidence which Frenchmen repose in their national banking concern. The Government wants another eighty millions from the bank, and its paper circulation will require, therefore, to be increased to that amount. In order to repay the $385,000,000, which will then represent the sum of the Government indebtedness to the national bank, the people will be called on to pay some forty millions a year. The ostensible purpose of this scheme is to prevent any further depreciation of the bank-notes which might result from the further inflation of this circulation. There are people, however, who affect to doubt the necessity of so rapid a liquidation of the loan in question, and who imagine that M. Thiers wants this annual forty millions to be handy in case of any warlike necessity, and to be only given to the bank if he has no other use for it.

The Situation in Louisiana.

To-morrow, unless all signs fail, we shall see either a decisive plunge from confusion into actual anarchy in Louisiana, or else a compromise between the contending parties, which will relieve the country from the excessively unpleasant suspense in which now exists. On the night before last, Carter, the Speaker of one of the rival Legislatures, notified Gen. Emory that he intended in an orderly manner to vindicate the claims of the body he presided over to the legislative authority, and to seats in the legislative hall of the State. Gen. Emory signified that he saw no objection to this course; but upon the publication of his letter to Carter, in Carter's organ, accompanied by a violent editorial article, he marched his troops to the State-house, the scene of possible conflict, telegraphed to Washington for orders, and notified Carter to keep the peace. At noon yesterday his orders came, to withdraw his troops, and to keep them in their barracks unless he was called on to put down actual disorder, directions which he of course promptly obeyed.

Carter's Legislature then met, and asked for a Congressional investigation into the general condition of affairs, and into Gen. Emory's conduct in particular. After the adjournment, Carter announced, for the second time, his intention to proceed to the State House, and demand seats for himself and companions with a posse of five hundred sergeants-at-arms, and called on the people to keep away during the proposed visit.

Meanwhile the Administration maintains an attitude of absolute reserve—the only one possible under the circumstances, and one which must win it the hearty respect of reasonable citizens. It refuses to sustain either party as against the other, but will respond to proper requisition to maintain the peace, if the State authorities are unable to do so. The House of Representatives has ordered an investigation, and the Warmoth Legislature has repealed the acts against which the combination between the Carter party and the Democrats was first effected. It is to be hoped, therefore, that actual collision may be avoided.

New-York Colleges.

Though we have three colleges in New-York, each well established, and one enjoying a princely endowment, yet neither of them can be said to be in a highly flourishing condition, so far as the size of its classes is concerned. For some reason or other, parents seem to prefer to send their sons to colleges away from the City. The consequence is, that while Yale and Harvard and Princeton and Williams gain, our own Columbia and two universities find their benches but scantily filled with students. Since Chancellor Crosby has taken his seat at the head of the University of New-York, that institution, prefected by his vigorous exertions, has taken a step ahead, and is beginning to obtain an endowment somewhere near sufficient for its necessities. The old Free Academy—which, by successive advances in its designation, has come to be the University of the City of New-York—receives large classes, but they steadily diminish before the course is completed, so that only a small fraction of them are finally graduated. So marked has been this steady decline, that thoughtful people interested in education are asking whether it is the duty of the City to provide, without charge, a classical and advanced education for those who may choose to accept it, or whether the public duty is not performed when it has given the youth a good grammar-school training. Moreover, Columbia College gladly admits, without charge, to its course, every young man of character who shows his inability to pay the tuition fees, and can satisfactorily pass its preliminary examination. Considering the great expense of maintaining this free college of the City, and the fact that comparatively so few of its students avail themselves of its complete course, it seems as if it might better restrain its ambition a little, and be content with being simply a high school for a practical education only, turning over to Columbia such young men of straitened circumstances as desire to obtain a classical education without pecuniary cost.

It is not to be denied, however, that Columbia College is not managed with the vigor and adaptation to local and national needs, and the advances in the educational system, which now characterize Harvard and Yale and Princeton. It stands fifth in age among the colleges of the country. Its Alumni embrace a long list of the most conspicuous men in New-York, and many of them have held in times past, and still hold, high positions in professional and political life, from Hamilton Fish, the statesmanlike Secretary of State, downward. Its yearly income from the valuable real estate it owns reaches nearly $200,000, and by being able to pay its Professors salaries more adequate to the services they render and the position they hold than any other American college, it can command the most eminent talent in all departments of learning. Yet its Academic Department has steadily declined during the last ten years, until now the whole body of students in its classes is so small as to discourage the scholarly professors whose duty it is to instruct them. The Columbia College Law School, however, it is fair to say, is the most prosperous in the country, and its success proves how much weight such a man as Theodore W. Dwight, who is at its head, can give to a college, and how essential is wise and competent direction to the prosperity of such an institution. The Mining School also stands at the very head of such schools in the United States, and has done a service for the country scarcely to be overestimated in sending out a body of trained engineers to correct and give scientific certainty to our mining processes. The Medical School has only a nominal connection with the college, but by its high position it reflects great credit on the old institution. Still, the Academic Department not only continues feeble, but, as things look now, unless some vigorous measures are soon taken, it bids fair to expire altogether, or, at least, sink into lamentable significance. The causes of this decline we may take occasion at another time to point out, and offer some suggestions in the direction of a remedy. It is enough today to call attention to the facts of the present condition of this great and proud New-York College.

The Kerosene Throwers.

A mania for destruction is not unknown in the history of mental aberrations. As kleptomaniacs are irresistibly driven to steal for the mere pleasure of stealing, so the victims of this malady destroy for sheer delight of destroying. In its gravest form, this sort of madness aims at human life itself. In its milder phases, it wreaks itself on irrational life or on inanimate objects. The propensity to torture and kill insects or small animals which is usually ascribed to the cruelty or thoughtlessness of childhood is often but the incipient movement of this disease. It is altogether different from the wanton torture or slaughter of animals for purposes of sport, to which Mr. Bergh takes humane exception, since in this case the killing is only a necessary incident to the gratification of some vanity of skill in hand or eye. In all cases it is a curious and complicated delusion, productive often of unexpected results.

A close simulation of it is nourished often in fierce and fanatical natures by constant brooding over the contrast between extreme poverty and wealth. To a mind so embittered and inflamed, articles of luxury become objects of especial hatred, as typifying their intolerable superiority of condition. In the Lord George Gordon riots in London, in the excesses of the French Revolution and the Paris Commune, even to a limited extent in our own draft riots, this feeling was strikingly manifested. The ruling passion of the rabble in all such cases is not to carry away, but to ruin. The sight of fine statuary, of exquisite paintings, of costly furniture or apparel, inspires them into blind iconoclastic fury. These mute witnesses become symbols of wrong and oppression, and poverty and ignorance feel a certain dim instinct that in destroying these things they wound to the quick the alien and hateful culture and civilization from which they think they are excluded.

It is to some such development of mental disease or disturbed passion that one must attribute the revived practice of throwing kerosene or vitriol on ladies' dresses. Years ago it first came to notice in this City, the doors of the theatres being usually selected for the base purpose. Then it ceased as suddenly as it began, and now it appears to have been renewed with all its old virulence, and more than its former daring. A day or two ago, the Police arrested a burly ruffian in open day on Broadway, just after he had thrown a stream of kerosene on a lady's velvet cloak from a long, slender tin can which he carried in his pocket. More than one hundred and fifty rich dresses and cloaks are said to have been ruined lately in the same way. A natural dislike of publicity has deterred any of the injured ladies from coming forward to make the complaint necessary to secure the punishment of the offender. But it is to be hoped that this diffidence may be overcome, and the rascal meet his deserts.

The Police appear to have a different theory from either of those we have suggested. This is that the man is a "woman-hater," and so animated, we suppose, by the same insane rage which moved the mysterious Brooklyn stabber. This hypothesis is rather vague, and for that reason all the more alarming. If every misogynest among us is to arm himself with a can of kerosene forthwith, and proceed to take an illogical revenge on the fair but hated sex through their husbands' and fathers' pockets, we shall shortly come to social anarchy. It is possible that a more prosaic explanation than any of these may come nearer the truth. It is related of a certain enterprising bootblack that to stimulate trade, he trained his dog to roll in the kennel and then spatter the boots of passers by. Some modiste, more ingenious than scrupulous, may have adopted a similar method of advancing her business.

In any event, and whatever be its source, this nefarious business must at once be stopped. Broadway is at present one of the liveliest and most picturesque promenades in the world, brilliant every day with a varying panorama of fair faces and handsome toilettes. If for no other reason, certainly in the interest of every civilized impulse, we should put down at once a crime which threatens to render our streets unsafe for ladies.

Crown Lands in England.

When a public speaker or writer acts without candor, he is almost always sure to suffer for his offense. Sir Charles Dilke has lately been making a great blunder in this respect. He has been attacking the expenses of maintaining royal state, dwelling simply on that pecuniary point of view which is certain to be attractive to persons whose thoughts must, from their circumstances of life, naturally dwell upon money; and, while showing in broad light one side of the picture, he has carefully kept in the shade the other.

Probably in the course of next session, unless Sir Charles Dilke thinks proper to subside into a silent member, which is not very probable, the discussion of the whole question will excite considerable interest. It is a very nice question for high legal functionaries to determine what is the actual interest of the reigning royal head in what is called crown property. When William, the Norman, came to England, he assumed the property of the Saxon Kings. He helped himself very liberally to the estates of Saxon Earls and Thanes who proved themselves indisposed to submit quietly to the Norman usurpation. There are families in England at this day who are descended from those who held immense estates under Edgar, and who might with just as much reason clamor for their restoration as their Fenian fellow-countrymen do for that of the lands their forbears lost when those renowned potentates, the Irish Kings, came to grief at the hands of the Anglo-Saxon.

When the Norman Kings had taken all they wanted for themselves, they liberally helped their followers, and the titles of numbers of landholders in England rest remotely on grants so made. Now, if property does not belong to the descendants of the grantor, can it belong to the descendants of the grantees? This custom of royal grants continued to be made up to a comparatively recent date. Next to William the Conqueror, the loyal grants were those made by Henry VIII. Whatever were the faults of that Monarch, they were widely different from those of his niggardly father, and his confiscation of abbey lands did him very little good, for nearly the whole were bestowed upon favorite subjects. The lucky Mr. Russell, whom he made a Peer, came in for the lion's share, and, with marvelous tact and address, and, it may be presumed, an accommodating conscience, continued to hold this property, not only under Henry and Edward, but when Mary came to the throne. The lands then gained have descended intact to the direct descendant of Russell—the present Duke of Bedford—who has ever retained, as well, the original patrimony of the family, which was theirs before Henry heaped his favors on them. The Duke derives an income of a million and a half of dollars from Henry's gift, and no one has questioned His Grace's right to it. If Henry had kept it for himself, would it not now have legally belonged to those to whom he bequeathed it?

There are numbers of other instances. William III. was, we believe, the last King who conferred such grants, and a pretty good thing his pet Dutchman Bentinck made out of them. His family, also, have displayed a remarkable retentiveness in holding on to these possessions. Imagine the consternation which would arise in that country of vested interests were it announced that no lands so bestowed must be regarded as really belonging to those who supposed themselves their owners. The Crown property in England is immensely valuable, and much of it, notably the New-Forest, where William Rufus lost his life, is that directly inherited, as we have described. It has never been made the most of pecuniarily, much of it being kept—like the New Forest, Windsor, Richmond and Hampton Court—for the amusement of the people rather than for that of their sovereign. But if this property were to-morrow to be given over to the royal family, and managed by their agent in the same remunerative manner that the Dukes of Bedford and Portland manage theirs, with power to sell where they thought proper, they would have little need to seek the aid of Sir Charles Dilke and his fellow M. P.s when dowries or jointures were wanted.

Sir Charles Dilke would have proved himself much wiser had he entered upon these details. The arrangement made on the accession of the House of Hanover, by which a grant from the House of Commons was instituted for the income of ground lands, was more with a view to convenience than anything else, and the Crown lands were distinctly held as being merely given over in trust, and not in any way alienated.

Were the royal family, stung by the reproaches urged against them, to say "Give us back our lands, and we will cost you no more," it would produce rather an awkward complication. As matters stand, surely Sir Charles should, in all fairness, carry his attacks, personally and by names, against the Dukes of Bedford and Portland, and the numbers of other noblemen and gentlemen, who are in the enjoyment of what were originally royal grants.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Judd's bill with reference to the qualifications to be demanded of jurors in criminal cases is a sensible and timely proposal. The operation of the existing law has been chiefly distinguished for its careful exclusion from juries, on important criminal trials, of men of intelligence and education. In these days of the universal diffusion of newspapers, it is the merest farce to expect a competent juror to go into the box with his mind in the condition of a sheet of blank paper. The simple requisite ought to be as provided for by Mr. Judd, that the juror should declare his ability to render an impartial verdict upon the evidence submitted, entirely irrespective of any previous impression he may have formed on the subject. The clause providing that both the people and the accused should be entitled to thirty peremptory challenges, ought to be sufficient to guard against any undue advantage being taken of the proposed law. The bill bears the emphatic indorsement of Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett, and will meet with almost universal public approval.

The *Tribune* yesterday accused Mr. Terwilliger, Clerk of the State Senate, of receiving moneys corruptly from Weed Parsons & Co., of Albany, State Printers, during Mr. T.'s previous term as clerk. This charge is met by an affidavit of Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., covering the specifications by a distinct denial in each case, and an investigation by the Senate will, it is understood, be ordered.

Tichborne bonds will be likely to suffer a very sudden depreciation if Sir John Duke Coleridge succeeds in proving half that he has stated he will do in regard to the claimant for the disputed estates. That extraordinary individual is to be shown up by the counsel for the defense as a "conspirator, perjurer, forger, common imposter and villain." The English public, as represented by the crowd in Court, is said by a cable telegram to have applauded this strong language, and the conviction appears to be growing that the claims of "Sir Roger" are a piece of stupendous imposture after all. The defeated claimant need not be absolutely ruined by an unfavorable verdict. There are enterprising managers to be found who would make him pay as the central attraction of a traveling menagerie, or the leading character in a realistic drama written with a special view to his introduction.

The first protest against the "bloated armaments" of Europe comes from the Austrian Reichsrath. After the recent pacific declarations of Russia, it is somewhat difficult to understand any particular reason why the nations of the Old World should continue in their present attitude of facing each other armed to the teeth. There is really nothing to fight about, so long as Germany remains content with her present frontiers, and Russia abstains from intriguing in the East. There is, at this moment, every security which can possibly be had that neither of these Powers favor anything like an aggressive policy. If Germany, Russia, and England would only agree to a partial disarmament, they would perform an immense service, not only to their own subjects, but to the cause of human progress. France is not in a mood to listen to reason just yet, but, in the presence of a general abatement of warlike preparations among other great Powers, the enlightened public opinion of the country would have a chance of being heard, and it might become less easy for her statesmen to make capital out of the bad passions of a period of struggle and defeat.

The general opinion about Mr. Clarke's bill, providing for an early resumption of specie payments, is pretty faithfully reflected in another column. It will be seen that in financial circles the impression is that the bill is both inexpedient and unlikely to pass. It is quite obvious that the change proposed is one which legislation can most readily assist by letting it alone for the present. To attempt to force it in the face of so many uncertainties, would only be to open up a vast field for the operation of the most unscrupulous "Rings" of Wall-street, and to cause, incidentally, a vast amount of financial embarrassment all over the country. The times, in fact, are not ripe for so sweeping a measure, and the interests it affects are far too complicated to be dealt with in so summary a manner as that proposed by Mr. Clarke.

"N. S., Hudson," sends us $5 for the Children's Aid Society, and "Harlem" $10.

The sole capital in trade of the Greeley-Fenton Tammany Republicans has been the charge persistently made that some of the more prominent of their opponents were "Andy Johnson men" in 1866. We have never regarded the charge as very important, even if true, because the question at issue was as to the present position of men, and their past status was only of value as tending to throw light upon the sincerity of their present opinions and actions. But whatever force there may have been in the charge, we shall hear no more of it. The Greeley-Fenton Tammany Republican Committee elected as its Chairman last week Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, in the place of Horace Greeley, who declined longer to serve as figurehead, and of Sinclair Tousey and E. L. Fancher, who have shaken Tammany dust from their feet. Mr. Stewart is a gentleman against whose character nothing can be said, but it is undisputed that in 1866 he was not only in full sympathy with Andrew Johnson, and voted for Hoffman and Pruyn, but he became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The Provisions of the New License Law Enacted by the Legislature of Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 13.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and by decided majorities, which makes a radical change in the regulation of the sale of liquor in this State. It is a true temperance measure, because it is addressed to the abuses of liquor, and provides for their prevention. It enacts that no intoxicating liquor shall hereafter be sold in this State without a license, and that no license shall issue unless the party applying therefor shall give a bond in the penal sum of $3,000, with two freehold sureties, conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person, in person or property, by reason of the selling of liquor under said license; the penalty to be received in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed person. Sales of liquor to minors or to intoxicated persons are prohibited. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold without a license, or to minors, or to intoxicated persons, shall be held to be common nuisances, and shall be shut up and abated as such, upon the conviction of the keeper thereof. Every person selling liquor, with or without license, thereby causing the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable and be compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and $2 per day in addition thereto for such time the drunken man may be kept. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action against the seller or giver of the liquor causing the intoxication, in whole or in part; and any person owning or renting, leasing or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold there, or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of such liquors, shall be liable, with the seller, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the right to sue under this act as a *feme sole*; an unlawful sale of liquor shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant. For selling liquors without license, or to a minor or intoxicated person, the penalty is not less than $20 nor more than $100, and imprisonment in jail from ten to thirty days; persons convicted of keeping houses declared by the law to be common nuisances shall pay not less than $50 nor more than $100, and be imprisoned from twenty to fifty days; and the persons convicted shall be required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 not to sell liquors contrary to the laws of this State. The giving away of liquors is declared to be selling in the contemplation of law.

The law further provides that for the payment of fines, costs and damages assessed and recovered under this act, the real estate and personal property of the person shall be liable, and the same shall be a lien upon such property until paid; and the building or premises used or occupied for the sale of liquor shall be liable for, and may be sold and taken to pay, fines, costs and damages assessed against the occupants; and, pending the suits for recovery of such damages, proceedings may be had to subject such property to the payment of the amount which may be recovered. In case such building or premises be the property of a minor or insane person, then the real and personal property of the guardian of such minor, &c., shall be liable.

Last Week's Earthquake Shock—Superstition in Canada.

The Toronto *Globe's* Quebec correspondent gives the following respecting the earthquake shock which was felt in Canada and some parts of New-England on Tuesday last:

"Now that the various reports concerning the recent earthquake have come in, it appears that the damage done to property has on the whole been trifling. Petty articles in houses were in some cases dashed down and broken, and large fissures were opened in the walls of several houses. The ice bridge was the most injured. People crossing at the time were under the impression that it had given away, and hurried to the shore, and it is feared that four persons were lost through some of the holes, as they have not since been heard of. Yesterday the effects of the shock were visible in the large number of fissures in the ice. Several horses fell through in crossing and were saved with difficulty. Two other shocks, it was said, were felt at 11 and 4 o'clock in the morning. It appears that some of the uneducated people were dreadfully agitated by the phenomenon, owing to an alleged prophecy by a nun of three days of darkness, which will take place during this month. It is said that while the darkness prevails any one who ventures out of doors will die, and who ever attempts to make observations of the phenomenon will suffer the same fate. While the darkness lasts it is asserted that holy candles alone will become lighted. This darkness, the prophetess adds, it is to be a forerunner of the triumph of the Church over the world, which event, it is added, will take place in Rome in May next."

THE LOUISIANA HITCH.

Speaker Carter Proposes to Use Force Against Force.

Appointment of Five Hundred Sergeants-at-Arms—Sharp Correspondence Between Gen. Emory and Mr. Carter—Trouble Anticipated Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, with two Gatlin guns, marched up from the barracks and halted at Jackson-square, opposite the Catholic Cathedral and in front of the Court-house, when they stacked arms, awaiting orders. Here they remained until about 1 o'clock, when orders were received by Gen. EMORY, from President GRANT, to remove them, and not to bring them into the city again until he received orders from Washington, when the troops were marched back to the barracks. The bringing of the troops this morning was caused by a correspondence which took place on Saturday night at a very late hour, when Mr. CARTER addressed a letter to Gen. EMORY, indicating a determination to proceed to the State-house today (Monday) with a *posse* sufficiently large to enable the members of his wing of the Legislature and himself to take their seats. He expressly disavowed any riotous demonstration. Upon this letter, couched as it was in proper spirit and language, Gen. EMORY saw no objection to such a course of proceeding, and so advised Mr. CARTER. Shortly afterward an extra was issued by the *National Republican*, containing this letter, with what Gen. EMORY considered an inflammatory editorial. This was so displeasing to Gen. EMORY that he immediately addressed Mr. CARTER the following letter:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1872.

To Hon. Geo. W. Carter:

SIR: This moment a printed extra has been placed in my hands containing a copy of my letter to you, prefaced by an editorial of an inflammatory character, which can only be considered as intended to arouse the population of this great city and incite them to riot, to the disturbance of the peace of every good citizen and the destruction of its commerce. As an official document of mine has been used, as I believe, to compass these ends, whereas it was intended to express only my determination not to interefere in the organization of the Legislature, and to enable me to get definite instructions how to act, I must give you fair notice that I shall recall the troops to this city and place them in position on Canal-street to suppress any riot growing out of this publication, or from any other cause, and if blood is shed the responsibility will be upon your head, and I call upon you to await the instructions of the Government, which must speedily arrive, before proceeding to steps which must lead to the interposition of the troops, if no instructions are received. I have telegraphed a fair statement of the case to Washington, and I call upon you and those you influence patiently to await the answer.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General commanding.

Mr. CARTER immediately replied to this communication, disavowing any such intention or purpose charged upon him by Gen. EMORY, concluding with these words:

"In conclusion, permit me respectfully to say the insinuation that I, directly or indirectly, am instigating a riot, and the declaration that I am responsible for any of the violence done or liable to be done, whether made of your own motion or at the instigation of others, is gratuitous and unjust, and finds no warrant in any personal or official act of mine, or of the House of Representatives, over which I have the honor to preside."

At 10 o'clock the Carter House met at the Cosmopolitan Club-room. After some discussion a memorial, addressed to President GRANT and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, was adopted, the concluding portion of which is as follows:

"We, the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, respectfully request, first, that under the provisions of the Constitution, which requires the United States Government to guarantee any State a republican form of government, that an inquisition be had into the revolutionary and illegal actions of H. C. WARMOTH, and such additional inquiry as may be necessary in the premises in carrying out the objects of the Constitution and the protection of the government and the people of this State.

Second—That inquiry be had into the conduct of Major-Gen. EMORY, commanding this Department, in placing Federal troops at the disposal of the Executive under the circumstances and such action as may be necessary for the public service and public quiet.

Third—That the President of the United States be requested to direct the General commanding the Department to remove the troops from this City of New-Orleans pending the present contest between the Executive and the House of Representatives, unless martial law shall be declared.

Col. CARTER then read the following letter from Gen. EMORY, which he stated he had just received:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15, 1872—9¼ A. M.

To Hon. George W. Carter:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10 o'clock, but not received by me until midnight, and to say that I promptly disavowed any intention of insinuating directly or indirectly your complicity in instigating a riot, but I mean to say that the effect of publishing my letter to you, accompanied by the preliminary editorial remarks and heading, was calculated to do so, and unless disavowed, would have had the effect of making both you and me parties to any riot that might have ensued. It must be recollected that the first call, by which the troops were removed from their barracks to this city, was made by United States officials, under the Enforcement act, who it appears are your friends. I have made an honest attempt to disengage the troops from all participation from this embroglio, but the untoward events of last evening have prevented, or at least retarded it. I am now awaiting, and momentarily expecting full instructions from the President as to my future course in this matter. Meantime, however, as the peace of the community is threatened, and as my action under similar circumstances during the past week met with the entire approval of President GRANT, I shall hold my command in readiness to quell any riotous disturbance and prevent bloodshed, without reference to the parties originating the riot.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. A. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

The Carterites soon after took a recess, owing to a statement made that Gen. EMORY had been ordered by the President to withdraw the troops. At 12 o'clock Mr. CARTER, followed by a large crowd of excited citizens, proceeded to the Custom-house building. Where having arrived, he mounted one of the large stones in front and explained the situation much in the same language as stated in his letter to Gen. EMORY. He announced the removal of the troops, and that he proposed to appoint a sufficient number of Sergeants-at-Arms to seat the members. They did not intend any interference with the Executive, or with any other branch of the Government, but to simply take peaceable possession. He requested the people not to shout or give the slightest indication of disorder, and suggested that even their presence around a Government building would be regarded as an interference with the business of the Government, and asked all to quietly disperse and permit him to attend to his business. The crowd then withdrew, the most of them wending their way toward the State-house. It is probable that no action will be taken by Mr. CARTER and his colleagues to secure their positions in the House of Representatives at the State-house until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when the Carter men, accompanied by the posse of assistant sergeants-at-arms, at least 500 in number, will march to the Mechanics' Institute to take possession, unless resisted by the Warmoth authorities, now in armed possession of that building.

The Warmoth House met but did not transact any business. The Senate, at 12½ P. M., with the accession of Senator G. M. THOMAS, of Bossier Parish, having a quorum present, proceeded at once to the repealing of all the obnoxious bills or acts of the late Legislatures, about which so much complaint has been made. Three of these, the Election Registration, the Constabulary and the Printing bills were repealed without a dissenting voice, immediately sent to the House at 1½ o'clock, where they were at once taken up and passed without a dissenting voice, and submitted to Gov. WARMOTH at 3 o'clock, and by him signed—thus inaugurating the reform element with a celerity truly astonishing.

R. H. S.

Position of the Government—No Official Action Yet Taken.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Secretary of War received further dispatches from Gen. EMORY today, giving details of the situation at New-Orleans, and also giving the substance of dispatches received in that city from prominent parties here, making representations in regard to the position of the Government, and the opinions of the Cabinet, which caused uneasiness and made the position embarrassing. The dispatches of Gen. EMORY were laid before the President and Attorney-General, and after consultation the Secretary of War telegraphed as follows:

"The Attorney-General has given no opinion. Your course approved. United States troops will not be brought to the city unless you receive express orders from here."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. George Wood, Actress.

The death of Mrs. GEORGE WOOD, better known in theatrical circles as ELIZA LOGAN, is announced. Mrs. WOOD was born in Philadelphia in August, 1830. Her father, Mr. CORNELIUS A. LOGAN, was a very good comedian in his day, and at one time was manager of a theatre. Miss LOGAN received an excellent education at an academy in Lancaster, Penn., and her father ascertaining that ELIZA wished to adopt the stage as a profession, he gave all the aid in his power, being delighted with the evidences of genius she manifested. Miss LOGAN made her début Jan. 28, 1841, as *Norval* in the drama of "Douglas," at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, being quite successful. In June, 1850, she made her first appearance in New-York, at the old Bowery Theatre, as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons." During the next six years she performed in nearly all the leading cities of the Union with success. Her last engagement in New-York was played at Wallack's Theatre, under the management of WM. W. STUART. In 1859 she married Mr. GEORGE WOOD, then well known in the West as a theatrical manager and the present proprietor of Wood's Museum in this City. Having retired from the stage on her marriage, her name is now almost forgotten among the amusement-loving community. ELIZA was a charming woman, a careful actress, and played parts like *Juliet* and *Ophelia* with much feeling. Her two sisters, OLIVE and CELIA, also achieved reputations on the stage, the former being now well known as a lecturer.

Hon. James Hanna.

Hon. JAMES HANNA, formerly State Senator and Supreme Judge of Indiana, a prominent lawyer of that State, died on Monday morning at his residence near Currysville, Ind., after a lingering illness. His obsequies will be held at Terre Haute on Wednesday under charge of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. W. Haering, the Novelist.

A Berlin letter announces the death of Dr. W. HAERING, the celebrated German novelist, better known as "Wilibald Alexis," who died in Arnstadt, in Thuringia, Dec. 18, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. W. HAERING was born in 1798, at Breslau, in Silesia, but early came to Berlin, where he attended school. As a very young soldier he took part in the campaign of 1815, fighting mostly in remote parts of the Ardennes. He then turned to the legal profession, but gave it up just when he had passed all his degrees, and had acquired the faculty of sitting as a judge in Court. Literature had fascinated him, and he he had no thought for anything else. For some years he published, in connection with F. FORSTER, the historian, a weekly journal devoted to works of fiction and criticism. In it he pleaded for WALTER SCOTT as the true model for novelists; and having been repeatedly told that an English model was unfit for German imitation, he sat down and wrote his first novel, *Walladmor*, in the style of WALTER SCOTT, and published it under the great Scotchman's name. And, indeed, the imitation is so happy and so close that the reader might well be deceived. WALTER SCOTT himself confessed that it was the most clever mystification ever attempted, adding that if it were mistaken for his own work he should have no reason to be ashamed. This strange production was followed by several minor novels, which show that the author had not yet found the true bent of his genius. In 1832 he discovered it, for in that year he published the novel *Cabanis*, treating of events in the reign FREDERICK the Great, from his accession to the throne until the end of the Seven Years' War. The photographical truth of the first part in particular, and the poetical charm attached to it, have never been surpassed; in some respects the narrative is even without parallel in the literature of any nation. One historical novel after another followed. The subjects are all taken from the history of Berlin and the Prussian State. They extend from the remoter part of the middle ages down to the present century and the author's own time. All of them are wonders of photographic accuracy. In a pecuniary point of view, Willibald Alexis was not successful. His writings are for a select public only, and moreover the political divisions of the German people prevented the public of other provinces from following a writer who so tenaciously and closely stuck to the history of a single province, that of Brandenburg. When, in 1858, the already aged author had the misfortune to be deprived of his mental and physical powers by a stroke of paralysis, there was no accumulated fortune from which to support the last years of his life. Happily the great Schiller festival, of the whole German race, came just in time to provide a fund for the purpose.

Demagogue Schurz.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

"A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," but Senator SCHURZ, though full of the most adhesive intentions, deserts his lies when badly cornered. Thus he says in his explanatory and vindicatory speech in the Senate, respecting brother-in-law JUSSEN, that he did not make a personal application for his appointment as revenue collector, but he owns up to the soft impeachment of having "indorsed" him. This he did solely because he thought the large German element of Chicago was entitled to recognition. That is to say, he did not bore the President in person, but only in writing, in behalf of brother-in-law JUSSEN, and even this was not because he loved JUSSEN as a brother-in-law, but because he revered him as a representative of the German element! Strange coincidence, that the German element in Chicago should seek expression through brother-in-law JUSSEN, while the German element in St. Louis was taking all its honors through brother-in-law SCHURZ. The fact that Mr. JUSSEN, at the time of his appointment, was utterly unknown to the people of Chicago, except as an obscure lawyer who had been seen astride of a white horse at the head of a Wide Awake procession in 1860, and the additional fact that he was appointed to supersede one of the bravest and best volunteer officers of the late war—Gen. CORSE—would seem to indicate that there must have been some extraordinary pressure from without for his appointment. That he ever was selected to represent the German element of Chicago we deny; that he received the indorsement of any prominent Republicans of Chicago, or elsewhere in Illinois, we deny also. His selection was opposed from the start by the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, the German Republican paper of that city, and by every leading German and American politician of that city. When Mr. CHARLES B. FARWELL was elected to Congress by the Republicans, in 1870, his first movement, as to the party patronage of his district, was to demand the removal of JUSSEN, and the appointment of Mr. HERMAN RASTER, an intelligent and influential German, who now holds the office. The change was made solely on the ground that JUSSEN had no other recommendation than that he had married SCHURZ's sister, or that SCHURZ had married his sister, we have forgotten which; that he did not represent either socially or intellectually the German element of Chicago, and that he was not remarkable for his efficiency as a Collector. For these reasons, and none other, he was removed. Immediately after his removal he attempted to alienate the German vote from the Republican Party. He called several ward meetings, at each of which he himself proved to be the large and enthusiastic audience, and finally, in sheer disgust at American institutions, he went to Europe, where we believe he still tarries.

An Explanation.

Mr. IRA PAINE, one of the gentlemen who have had so much trouble in deciding a trial of skill in pigeon-shooting, objects to the heading of the telegram in Saturday's TIMES detailing the visit of the competitors to Canada, where the match was decided. By an oversight Messrs. PAINE and BOGARDUS were styled fugitives from justice, an expression quite erroneous under the circumstances, and we much regret that the fact has in any way injured the feelings of these gentlemen.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Announcement of the Committees by the Speaker of the House.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The Legislature assembled at 8 o'clock this evening. In the House, Speaker NILES announced the standing Committees as follows:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Joy, Carse, Ryder, Dutcher, Haight.
On Corporations—Messrs. Laming, Schenck, Plympton, Canfield, Patterson.
On Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Fisher, Wandell, Williams, Silverthorn, Bolerquin.
On Ways and Means—Messrs. Horn, Barton, Lufbury, Anderson, Smalley.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Sulon, Heinisch, Dorell, Martin, Voorhees.
On Education—Messrs. Torbet, Dutcher, Williams, Patterson, Bourquin.
On Elections—Messrs. Middleton, Leslie, McDonalds, Willetts, Hill.
On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Willetts, Farier, McKinley, Sanderson, Van Riper.
On Militia—Messrs. Heinisch, Hemingway, Willetts, Hopper, Voorhees.
On Banks and Insurance—Messrs. McKnet, Carse, Schenck, Canfield, Aaronson.
On Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Martin, MacDonalds, Middleton, Hopper, Reardon.
On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Leslie, Smith, Whitecar, Rousoh, Gaed.
On Incidental Expenses—Messrs. Parker, Silvers, Wilde, Hill, Holcomb.
On Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Thompson, Cavileer, Dorell, Letson, Murphy.
On Riparian Rights—Messrs. Lefevre, Rogers, Williams, Martin, O'Neil.
On Stationery—Messrs. McKinley, Joy, Torbet, Haight, Reardon.
On Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts—Messrs. Lufbury, Wilde, Farier, Patterson, Letson.
On State Prison—Messrs. Wilde, Hewitt, McKinlay, Dutcher, Stevens.
On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Hemingway, Joy, Lefevre, Martin, O'Neil.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Farier, Rulon, Thompson, Anderson and Gaed.
On Printing—Messrs. Schenck, MacKnet, Whitecar, Haight, Martin.
On Passed Bills—Messrs. Wandel, Fisher, Barton, Mutchler, Reardon.
On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Willetts, Parker, Leslie, Anderson, Murphy.
On Federal Relations—Messrs. Hewitt, Thompson, Lorvet, Voorhees, Letson.
On Soldiers' Home at New-York—Messrs. Horn, Martin, Middleton, Holcomb, Smalley.
On Soldiers' Childrens' Home—Messrs. Smith, Plympton, Cavileer, Bourquin, Hill.
On Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Macdonalds, Silver, Leaming, Mutchler and Silverthorn.
On Reform School for Girls—Messrs. Rulon, Macknet, Wandel, Silverthorn and Henderson.
On Sinking Funds—Messrs. Lufburg, Parker, Rulon, Hendrickson and Murphy.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Taylor, Irick, Conover.
On the Revision of Laws—Messrs. Williams, Moore, Coulter.
On Finance—Messrs. Irick, Havens, Corle.
On Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Hopkins, Janard, Edsall.
On Education—Messrs. Taylor, Irick, Coulter.
On Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Belden, Williams, McPherson.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Moore, Hopkins, Bird.
On Banks and Insurance—Messrs. Williams, Hewitt, Wiley.
On Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Beesley, Sheppard, Lydecker.
On Elections—Messrs. Hewitt, Jarrard, Corle.
On Militia—Messrs. Havens, Taylor, Burghart.
On Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Sheppard, Hopkins, Edsall.
On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Irich, Belden, Lydecker.
On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Sheppard, Haven, Bird.
On Joint Committee, Treasurer's Account—Messrs. Beesley, Edsall.
On State Prisons—Messrs. Hewitt, Conover.
On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Beesley, Hilsey.
On Public Buildings—Messrs. Hopkins, Banghart.
On Library—Messrs. Belden, Lydecker.
On Passed Bills—Messrs. Sheppard, Banghart.
On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Moore, McPherson.
On Printing—Messrs. Belden, Wiley.
On Federal Relations—Messrs. Taylor, Beesley, Edsall.
On Soldiers' Home—Messrs. Williams, Taylor, Corle.
On Soldiers' Children's Home—Messrs. Irick, Hewitt, Butler.
On Reform School for Boys—Messrs. Jarrard, Conover.
On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Bird, Havens.
On Industrial School for Girls—Messrs. Moore, McPherson.

A bill was introduced to incorporate a new railroad from New-York to Philadelphia, with a capital of $15,000,000. The proposed road is to be part of a through trunk line to Memphis, to connect there with the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is believed to be directed by the Southern Pacific Company.

Both Houses adjourned at 9 o'clock, to meet at Taylor's Hall on Tuesday, to attend the inauguration of Gov. PARKER.

Lunatics and Criminals in New-Jersey.

Accompanying the annual Message of Gov. RANDOLPH to the Legislature of New-Jersey, last week, were several interesting reports from the various departments of the State. Among them are those from the Lunatic Asylum and the State Prison. The former institution has been in existence for twenty-five years, and during that time has cared for over 4,000 afflicted persons, fully restored 1,500, partially restored over 1,000, and has now in its care over 700 patients. During the past year 295 were received, 107 discharged recovered, 63 improved, 9 unimproved, and 64 died—making a net increase of 52 during the year, and 200 more than the institution was designed to accommodate. Ninety-eight are private patients, and the rest are at public expense. No contagious or epidemic diseases have prevailed, the deaths resulting chiefly from diseases connected with the mental condition of the patients. The expenses of the institution were nearly $170,000, of which $105,000 were paid by the counties, $30,000 by private patients, and the balance by the State. A farm of forty-five acres adjoining the Asylum has been purchased for its use. The patients are nearly equally divided between the sexes—368 being women and 332 men; but the large number in excess of the accommodations disturbs the classification of the patients and their efficient treatment and care. Increased room is greatly needed, although the new Asylum at Morristown will afford additional accommodations.

The State Prison Inspectors reported 316 convicts received during the year and 393 discharges, of whom 56 were pardoned and 3 escaped, leaving 516 in custody, of whom 5 are for life, 1 for thirty years and 13 for twenty years and over. During the year gas has been introduced into every cell. The health and discipline of the prisoners is good. The income of the year was $100,723, and cost of maintaining the convicts $60,113, making a net gain of over $40,000. The present law, which has been in operation nearly three years, has saved $140,000 to the State. The new wing is completed, and is believed to be a model prison. Gov. RANDOLPH, in his message, warmly approves the present non-political management, the efficiency of its officers and the benefits of the contract labor system. He refers to the subject of the reformation of the criminals, and says: "It seems to be conceded by all intelligent persons, who have made the subject of the reformation of criminals a study, that every influence upon prisoners, whilst within the custody of the State is largely lost, if it be not supplemented by some care when they are discharged. The resolutions of penitential hours are broken, too often, under the ordeal of enforced idleness—the great body of employers refusing work to discharged convicts. It is the sad history of too many prisoners, returned for second offenses, that in sheer despair, and after fruitless efforts to obtain honest employment, they fall victims to necessity and temptation. The State may properly consider the policy and humanity of providing labor for those discharged convicts who desire the means of temporary subsistence, and the opportunity of indicating their purpose to live lawfully."

Inauguration of Gov. Parker.

The inauguration of Hon. JOEL PARKER as Governor of New-Jersey will take place today at Taylor's Hall, Trenton, in the presence of the Legislature, which will be in session there. The Third and Sixth Regiments N. J. S. N. G. will take part in the ceremony of the inauguration, and the Third Battalion will act as a guard of honor.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer has advanced since Sunday afternoon from Manitoba south-eastward over Northern Michigan, and is now central in Southern Michigan. The pressure has fallen in Montana, but has risen during the day from Minnesota to Missouri. It has fallen slightly in New-England and most decidedly from Michigan to Tennessee and Virginia. Clear weather continues in the Southern and Gulf States. Cloudy weather has overspread the Middle States this afternoon, and snow prevails from Pennsylvania to Indiana and northward. South-east winds are reported from Virginia northward; westerly winds from Tennessee, veering to north-west on the upper lakes. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather has continued on the California coast. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and Cincinnati and risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The central lowest barometer will probably move, during the night, more to the eastward, possibly into Western Pennsylvania, and pass over New-York on Tuesday. South-easterly winds increase to-night on the Middle Atlantic coast, veering rapidly to westerly winds on Tuesday. Cloudy weather prevails, by Tuesday afternoon, from South Carolina to Maine, with rain or snow, north and east of Virginia, brisk north-west winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, extend rapidly to-night from Lake Superior to Kentucky. Partially cloudy and cold weather and possibly light rains on the coast of Texas and Louisiana. Dangerous winds are not anticipated this evening for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

IN THIS CITY.

Since about the first day of December, yesterday makes the tenth time that the mercury has been at or below 18°, on the Fahrenheit scale, about sunrise. The following figures show the readings of the thermometer and barometer: 3 A. M., 13°; 11 A. M., 25°; 3 P. M., 27°; 9 P. M., 29°. Barometer, 30.20, 30.26, 30.19, 30.17. Last year: 6 A. M., 40°; 11 A. M., 34°; 3 P. M., 47°; 9½ P. M., 50°.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

A series of performances of German opera was commenced at the Stadt Theatre, last evening, with a recital of "L'Africaine." The house was crowded, and the audience manifested by frequent and, at several stages of the entertainment, enthusiastic applause, the satisfaction afforded. A record of the occurrence of the representation and of its impression is all the occasion demands. Of late years, at least, no performance of "L'Africaine," the most exacting opera in the modern repertory in point of singers and of stage-setting, could have withstood criticism. Last night's rendering might have been easily improved by a greater familiarity of Herr BERNARD, who was *Vasco de Gama*, and of the chorus, with their respective tasks. The features of special interest were the reappearance, as *Selika*, of Mme. FABBRI, who sang here many years ago with the tenor, STIGELLI, now dead; and the debut before the footlights of Herr MULLER, a baritone, who had previously been heard in the concert-room. Mme. FABBRI was greeted with much cordiality, and the evidences she supplied of her skill as a vocalist, and her experience as an actress, elicited gratifying tokens of acknowledgment. Herr MULLER's exceedingly fine voice, though imperfectly cultured, enabled him, as *Nelusko*, to bear off the laurels of the evening. His rendering of the storm-song in the third act, and of the grand scene in the fourth, when summoned to yield *Selika* to the rival whom she loves, were repeated in deference to encores that admitted no denial. Herr MULDER directed the orchestra. The same attraction is announced for Wednesday.

MR. SANTLEY TO-NIGHT.

The last but one of Mr. DOLBY's concerts is given to-night, at Steinway Hall. Among all the choice programmes yet interpreted by these delicate and admirable artists that of to-night will rank as one of the two first. The numbers are appended:

PART I.

Glee, "O, My Love's like the red, red Rose"...Knyvett
Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. J. G. Patey.
Song, "Bid Me Discourse"...Bishop
Miss Edith Wynne.
Romanza, "Ah non avea piu lagrime"...(Maria di Rudenz)....Donizetti
Mr. Santley.
Song, "Sweet and low"...Wallace
Mme. Patey.
Barcarolle, "O ma Maitresse"...(Lalla Rookh)....Felician David
Mr. W. H. Cummings.
Solo, piano-forte, "Les Jeunes Amazones"......Lindsay Sloper
Mr. Lindsay Sloper.
Cantique, "Nazareth"...Gounod
Mr. Santley.
Glee, "Once upon my Cheek"...Calcott
Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. J. G. Patey.

PART II.

Part-song, "When evening's twilight"........Hatton
Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey and Mr. Santley.
Ballad, "Marjorie's Almanack," C. H. Sainton Dolby
Miss Edith Wynne.
Song, "The Roamer," (Son and Stranger.)...Mendelssohn
Mr. J. G. Patey.
Solos, piano-forte—*a*. "Marche Hongroise," *b*. "L'Entrain," galop...Lindsay Sloper
Mr. Lindsay Sloper.
Romance, "Paquita"...Henry Smart
Mr. W. H. Cummings.
Ballad, "The Lady of the Lea,"...Henry Smart
Mme. Patey.
Cavatina, "Sulla poppa del mio Brik," (La Prigione d'Edimburgo,)...Ricci
Mr. Santley.
Glee, "In the Merry Spring,"...Ravenscroft
Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. J. G. Patey.

We shall be greatly disappointed if the houses of to-night and to-morrow—for the final concert—do not surpass any the troupe have ever attracted hitherto.

Theatrical.

THE BENEFIT TO MATILDA HERON.

We trust theatre-goers will remember to take an active interest in the benefit of MATILDA HERON, which takes place at Niblo's to-morrow. The lady has claims that ought not at this juncture to be ignored; and a benefit is seldom taken when there is so much real need that it should be a substantial one. Let all who can, stop at the box-office today on their way down or uptown and buy a ticket for the Heron benefit. The entertainment will be one of the most remarkable ever seen in New-York, and of itself worth treble the price of admission. This will be at once acknowledged after a glance at the programme. The benefit ought for every reason to be a bumper, and we earnestly hope it will be.

PERSONAL.

In spite of the appreciation of which immense audiences at the Olympic offer nightly proofs to Mr. G. L. FOX, it seems we are in danger of losing that genial and skilled comedian. Mr. FOX was tendered, yesterday, a three years' engagement for England and the Continent, at a salary of $1,500 a week, with all expenses defrayed. A proposal to deposit with a City banking establishment the first twelve months' salary induced Mr. FOX to take the subject into consideration, and all the persons whom he has made merry—that is to say, almost all New-York—will be sorry to hear that a favorable answer is likely to follow.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Defendants Withdraw Some of Their Own Testimony—Further Evidence for the Defense.

The controversy between MURRAY and COULTER over the Yorkville Police Justiceship was continued, yesterday, in the Supreme Court before Judge BRADY and a jury.

Before continuing testimony for the defense, Mr. GERRY, on behalf of defendant, moved to strike out the testimony of JAMES CARROLL on the ground that he had been convicted and sent to State Prison. It will be remembered that CARROLL testified to having heard a conversation by HAMBLIN, the main witness for plaintiff, in which he stated that he had put COULTER into the Justiceship, and that he had it in his power to put him out again. The testimony was ordered to be stricken out. Several witnesses, including two policemen, were then placed on the stand and testified to the bad character of HAMBLIN.

ANDREW WARD, who was a candidate for Alderman at the charter election of 1869, testified that he kept a tally of the votes for Police Justice in the First District of the Twenty-second Ward, which showed 227 votes for MURRAY, 247 votes for COULTER, and 51 votes for MASTERSON. The testimony of WARD was confirmed by DOMINICK WILLIAMS, who also kept a tally.

EDWARD M. GEDNEY, a canvaseer with HAMBLIN, testified that, on the day after election, he and several others took a drink with COULTER in Lovejoy's Hotel; he denied all the rest of HAMBLIN's testimony, as to what took place in a private room, the destruction of the original returns, and the making of false ones.

Inspector LAMBRECT testified to having made out the return which was signed by GEDNEY and HAMBLIN, and that that charged by HAMBLIN to have been a forgery, was the original and genuine one.

The further hearing will be continued today.

Tweed's Counsel.

Mr. TWEED's counsel in attendance at the Court, in Albany last week, consisted of David Dudley Field, Edwin W. Stoughton, William Fullerton, John E. Burrill, John H. Reynolds, John Graham and Elihu Root.

Ball of the Cercle Francais.

The Cercle Français de L'Harmonie held their seventh annual ball last night at the Academy of Music. At the early hour of 10 P. M. Fourteenth-street was alive with masqueraders. The usual crowd of lookers-on were congregated round the doors, and saluted the maskers as they entered with shouts of laughter and tokens of approval in every form. Inside, the ball-room presented a brilliant sight, the splendid proportions of the Academy showing it to be admirably adapted to a display of this kind. The costumes of the revelers were, of course, of the most nondescript character. Very little attempt was made at distinctive costuming, the majority of the dancers seeming satisfied to wear dresses with plenty of colors and gold lace upon them. This did not at all detract from the brilliancy of the scene, for colors were chosen with the happiest impartiality, and variety seemed the order of the night. Among the gentlemen this degree of impartiality was not to be observed. A terrible influx of mousquetaires arrived at 11½ P. M. and during the night, and stage Yankees appeared in scores. A considerable run was also made on "Massaniellos" and "Fra Diavolos;" moodily standing in a corner under one of the proscenium boxes was to be seen the only "Hamlet" of the evening. The private boxes were nearly all filled, and at midnight the ball-room was so crowded with the number of additional masqueraders, whom the closing of the theatres set free, that dancing became almost impossible. This, however, had no effect upon the gayety of the night. The Clodoche Troupe of dancers entered on the scene at about 12½ A. M., and elicited roars of laughter and applause by their dancing. It was estimated that nearly 4,000 people were present. The arrangements were admirable, the Committee being unusually active in promoting the general harmony of the evening. The orchestra, an excellent one, was under the direction of MM. EBEN & ZAULIG, and the supper was furnished by the well-known restaurateur, HENRY MOUQUIN. The ball was in every way a success, despite the large attendance. Owing to the excellent management of the President, of Mr. CHARLES VILLA, and of several other gentlemen, not the slightest untoward incident occurred to interrupt the pleasures of the affair.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Murderer Foster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are nearly at the end of the second term of the General Term of the Supreme Court held since the conviction of FOSTER for the murder of Mr. PUTNAM. As criminal cases have a preference upon the calendar, his writ of error might have been heard at either of these terms. The exceptions taken upon his trial were regarded as so palpably frivolous that the Judges of this district, one and all, refused a stay of proceedings, and Judge PRATT, of Brooklyn, subjected himself to severe animadversions for what was considered his unwarrantable interference with the course of justice. Can you inform me, (not of the cause of the delay; that, in these times, needs no explation,) but why the Press, and particularly that portion of it which is supposed to be the most in the interest of reform, has not a word of comment to make upon the subject? STOKES, I see, has been indicted, but why put the county to the expense of trying and convicting murderers, if an indefinite suspension of their sentences (I supposed this to be the prerogative of the Governor) may be secured, through the influence of friends brought to bear upon a too tender-hearted District-Attorney.

A CONSTANT READER AND WELL-WISHER.

The New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The managers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company having for many years defeated every plan for a parallel line, seem to think it their mission to misuse the public in every possible way. Their cars are dirty, poorly ventilated, and are habitually so crowded as to be foully repulsive. The fast (!) trains consume three hours, on the average, in a journey of seventy-six miles. For the past eight months I have had occasion to pass over the road weekly and not thrice have I reached New-York on time. But the narrowness of soul on the part of its managers is shown most conspicuously in forcing through passengers to pay local fares. A few weeks since I applied at the station in New-York about 4½ P. M., for a ticket to Boston, and was informed that "we are not allowed to sell Boston tickets to passengers going by this train." I submitted to the swindle, went on to New-Haven and passed the evening, and at 11 o'clock went to the station to take the night train for Boston, and was there informed that the ticket-office was not open for that train. I thus had the pleasure of being further swindled in being compelled to pay local fare all the way to Boston. On Saturday last I applied, just previous to the departure of the Shore Line train for Boston, for a Boston ticket via Springfield, and it was refused. They would sell me a ticket to Springfield, but not to Boston. I write this to inform those who are or may be the victims of the same mean swindle that they can more than balance the books by taking a return ticket to Chicago, or any other Western city, via New-York, and disposing of the same when they reach that City. The swindle practiced upon me does not affect me personally a single cent, but I feel it a duty to follow the good example set by the TIMES, of exposing all sorts of public swindling.

W. H. B.

Mayor Hall and Mr. Bergh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A marvelous witty fellow; but I will go about with him. Come you hither, sirrah; a word in your ear; I say to you, it is thought that you are false knaves."

Mr. HALL accuses Mr. BERGH of attempting to "draw fire" away from himself. This is too transparent. The grand issue is not between Mr. BERGH and himself, but between the taxpayers and himself. This Merry Andrew must not think that by making faces at the victims of these enormous robberies and his other buffooneries, that he can withdraw their indignation from himself while attempting to steal away from the ruin he has assisted to create and the office he has disgraced. He says "he shall remain a New-Yorker;" so did all his confederates, until they found this climate getting too hot for them, when they skulked away, like felons, to the more congenial temperature of Canada.

He charges Mr. BERGH with "oppressing his social enemies!" Mr. BERGH has no enemies, social or otherwise, except among the low and degraded, their sympathizers and representatives. The ridiculous charges against Mr. BERGH which he attempts to put in legal form cannot fail to discompose the gravity of the muscles of his readers from its consanguinity to one of his prototypes. The "original" *Dogberry* says, "Marry, Sir, they have committed false report; moreover, they have spoken untruths; secondarily, they are slanderers; sixth, and lastly, they have belied a lady; thirdly, they have verified unjust things; and to conclude, they are lying knaves."

Mr. BERGH might well reply with *Don Pedro*, "First, I ask thee what I have done? thirdly, I ask thee what's my offense? sixth, and lastly, why they are committed? and to conclude, what you lay to my charge?"

CANADA.

Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest your article in Thursday's TIMES, on life insurance, and, as I have a policy for $5,000, on which I have been paying premiums for nearly twenty years, I have a pecuniary interest at stake. I have frequently asked myself the question: At whose expense the palatial mansions are built, and so luxuriously furnished, and the enormous commissions and high salaries paid, and whether a less expensive mode of insurance, and at the same time be absolutely certain, could not be devised?

There have been various modes suggested and some tried and found wanting. I am in favor of and an advocate for life insurance. I deem it to be the bounden duty of every young man on getting married, to at once make some provision for his wife and children, that in case of his early death they shall not be thrown out on the cold charity of the world to struggle for a bare subsistance, but the great drawback to life insurance has been its great cost. If this could be overcome and absolute security obtained at the same time, life insurance would be one of the greatest benevolent institutions of the age. The Mutual Benefit Life Company, of Hartford, Conn., profess to combine these two qualities, absolute certainty and very low rates, about one-fifth the cost of the present life insurance companies. Now, if this be so, then the premiums I have already paid would be sufficient to have paid my premiums in that company for about one hundred years. How is this, Mr. Editor, can you give me light on the subject.

LEX.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

Denominational and Sectarian Conversions.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 13.

The constant interchanges of ecclesiastical or denominational relations which, under the name of conversions from one to another sect, from time to time present themselves, offer curious phenomena for reflection and explanation.

The Unitarians of Boston will remember what an annoyance they endured twenty-five years ago in being made responsible for the championship offered for their views by Rev. O. A. BROWNSON, when he was a Unitarian minister. Soon afterward he became the sturdiest of polemics for the Roman Church, and so continues. A few years ago Rev. Mr. DIMON, honored and beloved as the pastor of the Calvinistic Congregational Church in Brookline, became so "liberal" in his views that he was removed from that pastorate.

Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, who was ordained his successor, to renew the orthodoxy of the Church, himself soon became a Unitarian, and is now pastor of the Unitarian Church at Mount Pleasant. The first pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City, now Mr. HALE's, was Rev. M. I. MOTTE, a convert from Episcopacy. His successor, Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, whose tract against the doctrine of the Trinity is one of the series of the American Unitarian Association, is now a Bishop of the Episcopal denomination. Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH has just announced his espousal of "Orthodox Congregationalism." His successor, as pastor of the Church of the Unity in this city, is a convert from that fold, as was also Dr. DEWEY, his predecessor in the Church of the Messiah, New-York.

One of the most curious cases of this mixed process of conversion—through the force of reasons and the sway of feelings—was that of the two brothers, Dr. JOHN RAYNOLDS, King's Professor at Oxford in 1630, "a zealous Papist," and Dr. WILLIAM RAYNOLDS, "an eminent Protestant." They were both learned men, and, as brothers, held such affectionate relations that the deadly heresies of which each regarded the other as the victim, were matters of earnest and pleading remonstrance between them by discussion and correspondence. The pains and zeal of each were equally rewarded. The Papist brother became an ardent Protestant, and the Protestant brother became a Papist.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Accident.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as THOMAS RAHEL, aged twenty-five years, residing in St. Mark's-avenue, near Washington-avenue, was working at the Sackett-street boulevard, the embankment caved in, killing him instantly. JAMES O'BRIEN was seriously injured, and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

A Serious Mistake—Increase of Taxation.

Controller SHROEDER sent a communication to the Common Council, yesterday, claiming that large sums, amounting in the aggregate to a quarter of a million of dollars, have been credited to the revenue fund for the year, while they properly belong to the sinking fund. The result will be an increase of taxation for 1872.

The Supervisors and the Court Officers.

At the meeting of the Supervisors, yesterday, the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the number of Court officers in the Supreme Court reported that they had found nineteen where only eight were necessary. They presented the draft of an act to be sent to the Legislature giving the Judges of the Supreme Court the power to appoint officers at a salary of $4 per day. This was adopted.

Trial for Murder in the First Degree.

DANIEL E. GALVIN was placed on trial in the criminal branch of the City Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUE, on an indictment for murder in the first degree. He is charged with having, on the night of July 15 last, killed MICHAEL CAMPBELL in a liquor-saloon on Furman-street. The quarrel arose out of a discussion on the Orange riot of a few days before. The case was opened, and testimony was produced to show the commission of the deed.

The Small-Pox Decreasing.

It appears from a careful canvass of the City that the small-pox is decreasing rapidly. The report for last week shows but fifty-nine cases against eighty-nine the week before. Last month the Health Officer asked for an appropriation of $10,000 for the purposes of vaccination, and the proper authorities were directed by the Common Council to negotiate a bond for that amount. This was not done promptly, and now action will have to be taken *de novo* by the new Health Committee of the Common Council. It is stated that 30,000 persons have been vaccinated during the past two months. It is a fact that the disease is propagated by means of the street cars. Small-pox patients are conveyed in them, and some of the vehicles are kept in so filthy a condition as to invite the disease.

Release of Mme. Van Buskirk.

Yesterday District-Attorney BRITTON entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, who was indicted with Dr. PERRY for having been accessory to the death of EMILY A. POST, by abortion, in August last. After the trial the Madame was released upon depositing with the Brooklyn Trust Company $10,000. Yesterday, after the entry of the *nolle prosequi*, an application was made for a return of the money, and it was discovered that an attachment had been issued against it by JOHN COONEY, Esq., for $234 50 counsel fees. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., representing that she was in pressing need of the money, $1,500 of it was paid to her, the remainder being left subject to the attachment.

The Brooklyn Fire Department.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Fire Department for 1871 shows that the expenditures were $293,963 48, of which $257,420 66 were raised by city taxes, and the balance by the sale of property of the old volunteer Fire Department. The purposes for which this money was expended were as follows:

Salaries	$207,570 31	Contingent	$4,509 56
Coal and wood	2,048 56	Shoeing	2,138 00
Gas	1,275 14	Materials for repair-yard	4,384 64
Stationery	1,188 50	Telegraph	946 06
New apparatus	9,565 00	Feed	10,164 51
General supply	1,426 61	Special building fund	38,485 28
Repairs to houses	7,171 11		
Horses	1,875 00		
Harness material	1,217 20		
Total			$293,963 48

The new apparatus purchased during the year was as follows:

Feb. 7—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, brass link blocks	$40 00
Feb. 28—Sweet & Co., ladder	19 51
Feb. 28—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, running gear	532 00
Feb. 28—E. B. Leverich & Co., truck	5,550 00
Feb. 28—E. B. Leverich & Co., truck	2,500 00
March 11—E. B. Leverich & Co., truck	2,500 00
April 14—E. B. Leverich & Co., two tenders	1,176 00
May 2—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, tender-wheels and hubs	180 00
June 5—E. B. Leverich & Co., eveners and whiffletrees	117 00
Total	$9,565 51

The Citizens' Reform Committee—The Registry Law Discussed.

The Citizens' Reform Committee met last evening, SAMUEL McLANE, Esq., presiding. The act to regulate elections in the City of Brooklyn, submitted by the Legislative Committee, was taken up section by section. The first section is as follows;

SECTION 1. The Mayor, Controller and Auditor of the City of Brooklyn, and the Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn, shall constitute the Board of Elections for the City of Brooklyn.

This section was laid over.

The second section was then read, as follows:

SEC. 2. On the first Monday of September next, and hereafter on the first Monday of September in each and every year, the said Board of Elections, or, in case of disagreement, a majority thereof, shall appoint, in each election district in the City of Brooklyn, three proper persons to act as registers and inspectors of election, and also three proper persons to act as canvassers of election in the districts wherein they are appointed, at the next general election after such appointment, and at all special elections after such appointment.

Alderman RICHARDSON moved to amend by striking out the words "and hereafter" to the words "the said Board," &c. Carried. He further moved to name the place of meeting as the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, and 10 o'clock in the morning as the hour. Carried. He also moved that the Board shall designate and appoint for each election district, &c., so that men may be taken from neighboring election districts. Carried. Mr. RICHARDSON moved to strike out "wherein," and insert "for which," and the last words "after such appointment," and insert in place thereof "which shall take place during the year." Carried, and the section as amended was adopted.

The third section was read as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed as register and inspector, or canvasser of elections, unless he shall be, at the time of his appointment, a qualified voter, resident and tax-payer in the ward containing the election district for which he may be appointed, nor unless he shall be able to read, write, and speak the English language understandingly; and no person shall be appointed as such register and inspector, or canvasser of elections, that shall, at the time of his appointment, hold any public office, except that of Notary Public or Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. DRIGGS moved to strike out "understandingly" after the words "English language." Carried.

The fourth section was then read, debated and partially amended, when the Committee adjourned to this evening. The following is the section:

SEC. 4. The said registers and inspectors of elections, or a majority of them, shall make the registry hereinafter provided for, in the City of Brooklyn, and the said registers and inspectors shall hold the elections hereinafter mentioned, and preside at the same, and have and possess all the powers, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of inspectors of elections. They shall meet annually on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of October preceding the day of the general election, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the place designated for holding the poll of said election, in each election district respectively, for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters of such election district; and for this purpose they shall organize themselves as a Board of Registry in each election district, and appoint one of their number Chairman of the Board. The said Board shall remain in attendance on the said first Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of October, and on each of the said days, at the said places, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of making a list of all persons qualified and entitled to vote under the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this State, at the ensuing election, in the election district of which they are registers and inspectors. Said list, when completed, shall constitute and be known as the register of electors of said district.

Brief Notes.

The Union Ferry Company, in a communication sent to the Common Council yesterday, state that they decline to accept the overtures for arbitration made. The matter was referred to the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights.

The counsel for JAMES W. HUNTER, who is in jail awaiting trial for the shooting of his housekeeper, Mrs. BROWN, on Friday last, endeavored to procure his discharge before the Magistrate yesterday, but failed. The examination was postponed, as HUNTER is crazy from the effects of rum. The woman is out of danger.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
LOW PRICES.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

There is no excuse for poor biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, muffins, waffles, &c., when DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder is used.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 monthly. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. [illegible] and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft. Fits any window. Price, $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 98 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

MARRIED.

MEACHAM—OTIS.—At Grace Church, Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., GEORGE M. MEACHAM, of this City, and CARRIE A., daughter of Hon. L. B. Otis, of Chicago.

DIED.

CAMMANN.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, GEORGE PHILIP CAMMANN, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from No. 31 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 10 A. M.

FINCK.—On Monday, Jan. 15, GERTRUDE, only child of Eugene and Meta Finck, aged 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 104 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOLKE.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, of pneumonia, LOUIS FOLKE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HERNANDEZ.—On Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872, at Millen, State of Georgia, Mr. ALEJO HERNANDEZ, of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st.

HOWARD.—In this City, on the 15th inst., JOSEPH DANA HOWARD, Esq., aged 56 years.

Funeral services today, at 12 M., at house of Mr. James Cox, No. 34 West 36th-st. Friends are invited. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for burial.

JAQUITH.—In San Francisco, Jan. 13, THEODORE A., second son of W. C. Jaquith, of Jersey City.

KELLY.—At Torquay, England, Jan. 14, 1872, in his 55th year, after a short illness, Mr. WM. KELLY, of Rhinebeck, N. Y.

NOE.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, KATE AMELIA ACKERMAN, wife of Isaac L. Noe.

Funeral at 1½ P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 17, from No. 73 Vandam-st., New-York City.

NESMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 13th inst., JAMES NESMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 273 Henry-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Belfast papers please copy.

PERRIN.—On Monday, the 15th inst., JOHN PERRIN, in his 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons, R. P. Perrin, John C. Perrin and Geo. E. Perrin, and of his son-in-law, J. P. Littell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford-av., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to the cemetery in [illegible], New-York, for interment.

ROLSTON.—On Sunday, 14th inst., MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Rolston, aged 25 years 7 months, 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Mr. James Beck, No. 416 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANDS.—On Sunday morning, the 14th instant, ANN AMELIA, widow of Augustus H. Sands, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, Messrs. Brooks Bros., John H. Sands and Henry J. F. Hawe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 East 23d-st., on Wednesday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

THOMSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, at his residence, No. 298 Madison-av., in this City, WILLIAM THOMSON, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

TREADWELL.—The funeral of HELEN IRENE, wife of John H. Treadwell, and daughter of Annah M. and the late Leonard Lee, formerly of New-York, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 45 West 48th-st.

The friends are invited to be present without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WOOD.—On Monday, Jan. 15, 1872, ELIZA LOGAN, wife of George Wood, of Wood's Museum, aged 54 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, St. Cloud Hotel, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, instant, at 1 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.
THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:
"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform is once upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to therefore bring a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."
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FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Ear-rings and Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal Rings, Cameo Rings, Plain Rings, Pencils, Sleeve-buttons and Studs, Gold Thimbles, Coral sets, Watch Chains, &c., &c. See prices before buying.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1872, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands will be held at Dr. Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock. [illegible] others will [illegible]

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 22. Whole tickets $25, [illegible]. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES—WHOLESALE prices. Boys' silver watches, warranted, $12. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Will meet at No. 1,193 Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
HUGH GARDNER, Temporary Chairman.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, } Secretaries.
GEORGE W. LYON, }

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular meeting THIS EVENING, Dec. 16, at No. 1,[illegible] 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.
W. S. OPDYKE, President.
ALBERT [illegible], Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 15, although the result generally was not as favorable as was hoped for, all the real estate offered not being sold, was still of of interest, as will be seen from the review of the proceedings appended. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of three four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses and lots, located on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty first streets, for $15,500, $13,000 and $14,000 respectively, the purchaser being M. D. MORGAN, plaintiff in the action of foreclosure. The houses are in size each 20 by 55, and the lots the same front by 80 feet in depth. The figures realized were low, for the liens and incumbrances upon each piece of property, as stated, amount to about $19,000. The same auctioneer, at a similar legal sale, under the direction of the same referee, also disposed of a plot of ground, comprising ten City lots, with a large frame dwelling-house and a stable thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of the Eleventh-avenue Boulevard, and running through to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, in size 125 by 229.10, including one-half the street not yet opened. The property, late the residence of DR. IVES, deceased, was purchased by MRS. CORA M. IVES, his widow, for $22,000. The above embraced the sales of the day, the property offered by LYNCH & CAMP at public auction not being sold, the bids received in each instance being deemed inadequate. The firm offered a valuable front on Madison-avenue, 200.10 by 25, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, for which a bona fide bid of $56,500 was made, and seven lots on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for which $2,700 apiece were offered. These bids are noted as giving some idea of the estimated value placed upon the realty by the general public. The market at the present time, as far as public sales are concerned, is not an active one, and even when first-class real estate is brought forward a difficulty is experienced in disposing of it at even fair figures. In the matter of private sales business is better, and every day we hear of fresh transactions, either consummative or in process of arrangement. Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will offer at auction valuable business property on Broadway, Dey and Cortlandt streets; also a number of up-town building lots. On Saturday, Jan. 13, at the Exchange, JAMES M. MILLER sold at auction a plot of ground 100 by 100.4, with a brick stable thereon, on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $35,500, or for $1,000 over and above the incumbrances on the property, which amounted to $34,500. The purchaser was MR. MCEWEN. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee. At private sale CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street, reports having recently disposed of seven lots, each 25x100, on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, (four on the avenue and three on the street,) for $75,000.

TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following list of transfers of City real estate, to the value of $25,000 or over, recently placed on record, is compiled from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Jan. 13. A few other transfers at this time, of interest, are also included. A list of recent recorded leases is in addition appended.

TRANSFERS.

Bank-st., n. s., No. 79, 25x120, Christian Schaefer to Charles Emer, Jan. 8	$29,500
Broadway, n. w. corner, (circle,) 23.10x41.6x25x51.7x4.9, Marcus Kohner to William E. Peet, Jan. 3	26,000
Broadway, n. e. corner of 21st-st., 102.2x123.11x98.9x98.9, h. and l.; 3d-av., s. e. corner of 63d-st., 50.5x105, h. and l.; 63d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5; 57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.5; 58th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Duane-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Broadway, 125x75, irregular, h. and l.; Mercer-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 105x100, irregular, h. and l.; 23d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.; 42d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.; 74th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x148.3x25.9x153.8; 74th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x140.9x50x142.11; 8th-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. s. of 71st-st., 25x100; 40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9; Oliver-st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of South-st., 40x50, h. and l.; 9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 37.6x23.4; 15th-st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3, h. and l.; 84th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x102.2; 84th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; 105th-st., s. e. cor. 4th-av., 350x100.11; 8th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 113th-st., 50.5x100, William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, Jan. 4	Nom.
Delancey-st., s. s., No. 111, 21.11 ft. w. of Essex-st., 24.6x100.3, Isaac Hochster to Charles Schuster and George Schaefer, Jan. 3	26,500
Essex-st., w. s., No. 105, 125.7 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25.8x87.10, Frank Schaeffler to Adam Muller, Jan 8	32,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 86, 25x87.6, Anna, wife of Christian Meyer, to Frederick and Caroline Eberhardt, Jan. 4	29,700
Mott-st., e. s., No. 100, 25x94, h. and l. David Marks to Thomas McNulty, Jan. 8	26,000
Mulberry-st., s. w. corner Jersey-st., 72x151.9x67.3x144, Joseph F. Loubat to Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Jan. 2	50,000
Pine-st., n. s., 195.5 ft. e. of William-st., 22.7x72.3, h. and l.; Cedar-st., s. s., 198.3 ft. e. of William-st., 21.7x63.6, h. and l.; Executors of Thomas Andrews to Emil Heinemann, Francis Payson and George H. Morgan, Jan. 2	41,000
Stanton-st., s. s., No. 161, 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100, Charles J. Goeller to Ernest Montanus, Jan. 4	26,000
Stanton-st., s. s., No. 159, 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 24x100, h. and l. Charles G. Goeller to John Adam Voelker, Jan. 4	28,000
West-side Elevated Patented Railway Company, from Greenwich-st., near Battery, n. to 9th-av., again n. to 30th-st., with all appurtenances, &c., James A. Coning, trustee, to above Company, Jan. 3	100,000
4th-st., n. e. corner of Avenue C, 35.3x48.9, h. and l., Frederick W. Loew to Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, Jan. 2	40,000
10th-st., w., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x100, George Reichardt and others to John C. Andre, Jan. 4	30,200
14th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x120, h. and l., Eliza, wife of George A. Phelps, to Clara R., wife of Douglas Taylor, Jan. 3	33,500
23d-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 58x58.2, 3 brick stables, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, to Robert Irwin, Jan. 3	30,795
36th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x98.9, Herman Stursberg to William E. Britt, Jan. 3	27,000
36th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9, Edward A. Condit to Daniel S. Wood and Edwin P. Merritt, Jan. 4	40,000
37th-st., s. s., Nos. 154 and 156 w., 188 ft. e. of 7th-av., 44.4x98.9, De Witt C. Hays to William J. Todd, Jan. 2	33,500
39th-st., n. s., 210.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24.9x98.9, Marks Rinaldo to Katharine, wife of Henry Moller, Jan. 4	32,500
47th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., Andrew and David T. Kennedy to John Coar, Jan. 5	28,000
50th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x94.1, h. and l., Timothy G. Churchill to Ellen C. Marvin, Jan. 4	72,500
50th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x94.9, h. and l., Timothy G. Churchill to Charles Stillman, Jan. 5	88,000
58th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.5, George Kemp to Matthew Byrnes, Jan. 2	100,000
55th-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x100.5, h. and l. Philip Fitzpatrick to Timothy F. Neville, Jan. 6	30,000
60th-st., s. s., 135.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., James A. McMaster to Robert B. McMaster, Jan. 2	26,500
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 115x100.5; 69th-st., s. s., 100 feet e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5, Terence R. Reynolds to Maria, wife of Peter Algie, Jan. 3	32,700
69th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., John C. Thompson, of Mendam, N. J., to Sarah E., wife of Charles S. Slauson, of Middletown, N. J., Jan. 4	65,000
74th-st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2, h. and l., James E. Coburn to Alfred T. and Alfred W. Serrell, Jan. 6	45,000
75th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2; 76th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2, John H. Morris to John I. Jova, of New-York, and Silas M. Seymour, of Chicago, Jan. 8	69,000
82d-st., n. s., 102.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82, h. and lot; 82d-st., n. s., 121.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82, h. and lot; 82d-st., n. s., 140.7 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82, h. and lot; 82d-st., n. s., 159.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82, h. and lot, Abial W. Swift to 12John Lacy, ($14,000 for each house,) Jan. 4	56,000
1st-st., s. e. cor. 10th-av., 100x½ block; 121st-st., s. w. cor. 10th-av., 100x½ block, Thomas A. Davis to Charles P. Leslie, of Columbia, S. C., 12Jan. 5	38,000
1st-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11, Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly, to Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, Dec. 30	10,000
131st-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11, Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly, to Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, Dec. 30	14,000
139th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 150x99.11, 140th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 150x99.11, Howard W. Coates to Edward Jones, Jan. 8	32,000
Park-av., w. s., 30.6 ft. n. of 36th-st., 24x105, h. and l.; 14th-av. and 207th-st., thence north along said avenue to a point distant 140 feet south from centre line of 208th-st., thence westerly to the Hudson River; thence south along said Hudson River to centre line of 207th-st.; thence easterly to place of beginning; also all those four certain tracts, plots, or parcels of land in Twelfth Ward being part of the farm late of Samuel Thompson, known as Mount Washington, and known on map by Nos. 7, 28, 6 and 29, containing about 2,453 acres; also a piece of land under water, adjoining above, beginning at intersection of 207th-st. and Hudson River, thence westerly 73 feet; thence northerly to a point 30 feet north of 208th-st.; thence easterly 87 feet to high-water line; thence south-westerly to place of beginning; Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly to Joel A. Fithian, Dec. 30	150,000
Park-av., (4th-av.,) s. e. corner of 40th-st., 20x80, h. and l.; Sarah, wife of David C. Coburn, to Henry A. and Mary V. Mott, Jan. 3	45,000
2d-av., n. w. corner of 54th-st., 25.5x75, h. and l., John Davidson to John F. Bohmfalk, Jan. 5	25,000
3d-av., s. e. corner of 115th-st., 100.10x100; Harvey N. Dean to Millicent H., wife of W. R. Martin, Jan. 6	86,000
5th-av., w. s., 79.9 ft. n. of 46th-st., 20.5x100, h. and l.; Charles G. Judson to William Fellowes, Jan. 8	115,000
5th-av., n. w. corner of 130th-st., 47.11x110; 130th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50.x99.11; Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly, to Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, Dec. 30	36,500
5th-av., s. w. corner of 131st-st., 148.11x110, Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly to Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, Dec. 30	70,000
6th-av., n. e. corner of 16th-st., 29.10x65, h. and l.; 16th-st., n. s., No. 55, 65 ft. e. of 6th-av., 30x92, William M. Giles to H. K. Thurber, Jan. 8	45,000
6th-av., n. w. corner of 131st-st., 24.11x75; 131st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100, Maria S., wife of Richard B. Connolly to Joel A. Fithian and Robert C. Hutchings, Dec. 30	10,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 54th-st., 54x75, h. and l., Henry J. Burchell to Ferdinand Beinhauer, Jan. 6	40,000

LEASES.

	Per Year.
Broadway, No. 598, (lofts,) 3 years	2,500
Broadway, No. 598, (first floor and basement,) 3 years	5,200
East 37th-st., No. 146, 1, 7, 12 years	3,000
Division-st., No. 5, (and fixtures,) 5, 4, 12 years	4,500
Robinson-st., No. 66, 5 years	3,000
13th-av., n.e. corner Jane-st., 87.7x125, (bulkhead) 6 years	3,500
Broadway, No. 285, 21 years	10,000
Bowery, Nos. 362 and 364, 10 years	4,500
8th av., No. 524, 5 years	2,800
West Houston-st., No. 73, 5 years	1,700
Warren-st., No. 21, (first floor and basement,) 2 9-12 years	2,600

Exchange Sales, Monday, Jan. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., w. s. 10th-av., 40.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., house 20x55, lot 20x80	$15,500
4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., w. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, house and lot same size	13,000
4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., w. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, house and lot same size	14,000
Plot of ground, (10 lots,) with buildings thereon, n. s. 138th-st., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., railroad running through to 139th-st., size 125x229.10	22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

1872. WARD & OGDEN.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

Is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

N. B.—We give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the City.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS

FOR SALE,

Below and fronting the Park,

Several very desirable PLOTS and SINGLE LOTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers the following very desirable business property for sale:

Store No. 83 Beekman-st., between Cliff and Gold.
Store No. 99 Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl.
Store No. 7 State-st., opposite Battery.
Building and lots corner Thames and Church sts.
Tenement property, 218 East 38th-st., 2d and 3d avs.
Extra large building No. 49 Bleecker-st., at head of Mulberry-st.
Stores Nos. 619, 621 and 623 6th-av.
Vacant lots Nos. 1,352 and 1,354 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
Corner Walker and Cortlandt-alley.
Four lots, with buildings, 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

TO LEASE.

Two lots, with buildings, 523 and 525 West 24th-st.
Ten lots, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corliers-st.
All the lofts of No. 740 Broadway, running through to Lafayette-place, making one of the most desirable and largest business properties on Broadway.
Corner 5th-av. and 26th-st., under "Dodworth's," to lease for four years.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantially built brick building, Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 50 by 50 feet, four stories and basement, lot 50 feet by half the block; suitable for manufacturing purposes; lease twenty years to run from the 1st of May next, subject to renewals at four per cent. on the value of the ground. Apply on the premises.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION with 7th-av., 42d-st.—Very desirable four-story high stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x55, lot 105 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 34th-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, of full width and extra depth; price $50,000. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar brick house on 83d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

TO A PROMPT BUYER, A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold cheap; also, lot and buildings on Mercer-st.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE splendid iron-front store, No. 83 Beekman-st., 30x107, between Cliff and Gold sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR a block of first-class brown-stone dwellings for good mortgage, lots or farm; full particulars. Call or address JOHN BRAINERD, No. 160 Fulton-st.

VACANT LOTS, DWELLINGS AND store property, desirably located, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE City lots, improved property on Spring-st., well located. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—three story, high stoop, brown stone, all improvements; possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—One plot of ground, between Hill-st. and the M. and E. R. R., west of Prince-st.; in size about 185x485 feet; will be sold together, or in lots to suit.

Also, one house and lot on Harrison-st. The house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, is two-story and Mansard roof, well built, has gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; lot 150x495 feet, fronting on two streets. Inquire of the owner, J. MARSHALL, Harrison-st., near Central-av., Orange, N. J., or at No. 529 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a desirable house in the City, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

SPLENDID GRAIN AND GRASS FARM—230 acres, under high cultivation; no better farm in Somerset County; twenty-seven miles by rail; $22,000; great bargain; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway; or J. W. KING, J. C. SUPTHAN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LET—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND CROSBY-ST.—It is proposed to erect first-class stores on lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway and 40 Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Proposals will be received for the leasing of said stores, to first-class tenants, and arrangements made to adapt the buildings to suit the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

ELEGANT STORE, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar, 25x150 feet, No. 324 Broadway, to rent; possession Feb. 1, 1872; good light, heating apparatus, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 64 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house, fourteen rooms; modern improvements; fine stable and three acres ground in excellent order; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON PLACE, STORE PROPERTY ON DEY AND CORTLANDT STS., AND LOTS ON 115TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, with the three-story marble-front house thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, opposite Washington-place, and known as No. 714 Broadway.

CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS.—The first-class five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the north side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., extending through to and fronting on Dey-st., and known as No. 18 Cortlandt-st. and No. 19 Dey-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots, south side, 270 ft. west of 3d av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872, AT 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, forty-six splendid lots in the village of Flatbush, on Vernon-av., Prospect, Lott, Clinton and Clove sts. This property is in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and good improvements, only a short distance from railroads, &c. Sale positive, to close a concern. Terms, 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Five lots on north side of Pacific-st., 150 feet easterly from Grand-av.

Maps of all the above property are now ready.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

M. A. J. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the
Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, At the Commercial Exchange Sales-room, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,

(By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee,)

The three-story frame house, with brick basement, known as No. 79 Carlton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs.; size lot 25x100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., New-York.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The fine, brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 42 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories front, five in rear, 20x60, lot 98.9; complete with all modern improvements; perfect order; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.

Stolen from the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., Thirty-three Bonds for $1,000 each of the Appleton and New-London Railway Company, Nos. 365 to 397 inclusive, together with a promissory note for $14,916 45 gold, drawn by A. F. Smith to the order of J. S. Kennedy & Co., dated May 8, 1871. The above bonds being the collateral security for said note and mentioned in it.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
JAN. 15, 1872. No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
JAMES STUART,
CHARLES A. COE,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
CURTIS NOBLE,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
ROBERT SCHELL,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
CHARLES STANTON,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
JOSEPH SLAGG,
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH,
THOMAS EAKIN,
HIRAM M. NORTHRUP.

At the regular meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously re-elected President. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD,
JAMES MCBRIDE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th instant, JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,
ADOLPH ENGLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,
FREDERICK KUHNE,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG,
LEO LEHMANN,
M. H. LEVIN,
FREDERICK M. MAAS,
F. MEISSNER,
EMIL MAGNUS,
FRANCIS MORAN,
EDWARD PRIEBS,
DAVID SALOMON,
EMIL SAUER,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
JONAS SONNEBORN,
W. G. TAAKS,
FREDERICK VILMAR.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAUER was unanimously re-elected President, and DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James N. Cobb,
John Q. Jones,
William H. Aspinwall,
Robert Ray,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Sanford Cobb,
Philip M. Lydig,
Joseph Sampson,
William H. Guion,
George A. Jones,
James A. Roosevelt,
William B. Asten,
Henry Meyer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board,
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

$60,000.—TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $20,000, on improved first-class City property. As this fund belongs to minors, the loans will be undisturbed for many years. Principals will please address F., Post-office Box No. 3,463, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

We think very highly of these bonds, and recommend them to all classes of investors.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS. NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

BANKERS, NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Twenty year 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR WATER BONDS

FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

R. J. KIMBALL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York,

Buy and sell Bonds, Gold and Rail way Stocks, on commission, making liberal advances. We are constantly represented at the different Exchanges by one of the firm.

ROBERT J. KIMBALL.
SPENCER D. C. VAN BOKKELEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected:

LEVI APGAR,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
JAY L. ADAMS,
PETER B. ANDERSON,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
J. S. BARRON,
ALEX. BONNELL,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
ABIJAH CURTIS,
CHARLES DENISON,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
DANIEL FOSTER,
ALLAN HAY,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,
ZACHARIA JAQUES,
T. C. KIMBALL,
D. B. MOSES,
NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
WM. W. OWENS,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
FRANCIS A. RAY,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. SPEAR,
E. T. TEFFT,
H. K. THURBER,
JOHN C. TUCKER,
JAS. WALLACE,
R. CORNELL WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.—At the stockholders' meeting, held Dec. 30, 1871, the following twenty-one gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, viz.: LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, DAVID DOWS, CHARLES TRACY, WILLIAM W. SHERMAN, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, GEORGE H. MORGAN, FREDERICK L. BARREDA, JAMES J. GOODWIN and JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, of the City of New-York, and Ex-Gov. MILTON S. LATHAM, of San Francisco, President of the London and San Francisco Bank, and LOUIS FREMY, President of the Credit Foncier of France; CHARLES ADRIEN COUNT DE GERMINY, Regent of the Bank of France and Director of the Credit Foncier of France; BARON CHARLES MALLET, Director of the Credit Foncier of France; ANTOINE MAURICE SCHNAPPER, Director of the Credit Foncier of Austria and of the Bank of Paris; BARON SAMUEL DE HABER, Director of the Credit Foncier of France and Bank of Paris; CHEVALIER HANS RITTER VON HOPFEN, Ex-President of the Austrian Reichsrath and Director of the Bankverein of Vienna; ALEXANDER DE LASKI, of Brighton, England, and FRANZ ALTGRAF ZU SAHN REIFFERSCHEIDT, Director of the Credit Foncier of Austria, and EDMOND ALEXANDER ARCHDEACON, of Paris.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank this day held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
LANSING C. MOORE,
ANDREW MILLS.

And Samuel C. Harriott, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
JAMES H. HOYT,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,
P. C. CALHOUN,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY — EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of the Currency.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............ $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......... 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.
NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.		
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.		
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.		
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.		
	—$16,000,000	

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.		
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5991, both inclusive.		
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2958, both inclusive.		
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13180, both inclusive.		
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.		
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.		
	— 4,000,000	
Total		$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ÆTNA IRON WORKS, held at the office of the Company, No. 104 Goerck-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

EUGENE KELLY,
JOHN ROACH,
D. L. PETTEE,
JOHN ADAMS,
GARRETT ROACH,
BIRDSALL CORNELL.

At a meeting of the above Trustees the following officers of the Company were elected:

BIRDSALL CORNELL,
President.
JOHN ADAMS,
Secretary.
GARRETT ROACH,
Treasurer.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway OF ILLINOIS,

thereby adding 25 per Cent. to their capital, and about 45 per Cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued—until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Governments, or other 5 and 6 per Cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalize and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per Cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a completed Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is ninety-one miles in length, connecting the important cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90

And accrued interest in currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of Tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through unsettled and uncultivated portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class completed road, with

NO PARALLEL OR COMPETING LINE,

and runs through one of the Richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, Coal and Most Populous Districts in the West.

Thus a large and profitable local business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an Important Central Link to which many of the principal lines Centralize.

The loan is therefore placed beyond any contingency, as the earnings will be large and the bonds sure to rank among the Best Securities in the market.

We invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges, by

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
14 Nassau-St., New-York.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner 3d-av. and 37th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan 1.*

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 22. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French. Bank, Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. MCLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN,
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending 31st December, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward. This interest is carried at once to the credit of the depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,490,313 96.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,822 98.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED 1787.
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 112 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, (inclusive of the semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock and reserved fund,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP dividend of FIFTY per cent. upon the earned premiums on participating policies, for the term ending Dec. 31, 1871.

Certificates for the same will be issued to parties entitled thereto, on and after the 1st day of February next. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the original capital of the Company, payable on demand.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 32 Pine-st., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5,) per Cent., payable on demand.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY— DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank, of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN (FIRE) INS. CO.,

REMOVED TO
PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA WILL sail TUESDAY, Jan. 16. Passengers embark from Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M.
C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th of January. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Jan. 16.
ATLANTIC	Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Feb. 10.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)	Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Feb. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

These ships are the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading and passenger tickets. Shipments by other steamers will be charged local rates from Savannah.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
BLACK STAR LINE.
From Pier No. 13 North River, every SATURDAY.
The Steam-ships
MONTGOMERY leaves JAN. 20, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE leaves JAN. 27, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for
BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA.,
FERNANDINA, AND
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; would assist with the washing; has a boy fourteen years old, willing and obliging, whom she would like to have with her; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 416 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR CHINESE, Danish and German cooks, an English girl as chamber-maid, and for two Irish girls, twelve and fourteen years old. Apply to EMANUEL SHULTZ, Missionary, Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., at noon. All for City.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by an English young woman; good seamstress; can cut and fit, dress-make, operate on machines; or as lady's maid and seamstress; dresses hair nicely; experienced nurse; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD NURSE in a private family; capable of taking care of a baby and bringing it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good references. Call or address No. 174 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; can do French and English cooking; meats, game, bone and lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, &c.; excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as first-class waitress, either a private boarding-house or family; the other as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer or seamstress; both first-class City reference. Call at No. 249 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; in the City or country. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English and American; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; City references. Apply at No. 210 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly; would like a place in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good, thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and reliable; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, experienced and economical woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of baking; can furnish the best City reference from her last place. Call at 568 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman; will assist in washing; country or City; very good at meats and pastry; good baker, &c.; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a highly recommended woman, about thirty; excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; will do chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at No 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a first-class private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call two days at 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; an infant preferred; best City references. Call two days at No. 345 6th-av., millinery store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at No. 152 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, engagements by the day, week, or month; is an export cutter, fits and operates. Call or address for two days No. 303 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; has excellent references, and can fulfill all the duties of a kitchen. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or house-work, or make herself useful; experienced nurse; best City reference. Call at 335 4th-av

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girls, situations—one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call at 239 East 11th-st., today.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best reference given. Call at No. 308 East 12th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT dress-maker, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' or children's clothes in the best manner; is a good operator and a thorough seamstress; City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBER-maid and a superior waitress, situations together; both have the best of City references, and are willing to work; they are neat and respectful servants. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; unexceptionable City references; willing, and fond of children. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF FIRST-class French, English, German, Irish, or American help for any capacity can be suited promptly at WALKER'S office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work alone; has five years' City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable girl; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; has had long experience in housekeeping, and is fully capable of upstairs work; is a good sewer; a quiet home more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 1,530 Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small family; can do all kinds of baking and cooking, meats, game and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 7th-av., near 28th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; is a first-class pastry and bread maker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 18th-st. place, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, lately landed, to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do light house-work in a small family; City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family to do general house-work or upstairs work. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's washing to do at her house; good City reference if required. Call at No. 349 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND will assist with washing, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family; best references. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMBER-maid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen at 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT good cook and baker; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 201 West 18th-st., corner of 7th-av., over the tea-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid, and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call at present employer's, No. 153 West 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH-woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored woman as child's nurse; she is neat, obliging and good natured. Apply at her present employer's, No. 152 East 34th-st., on Monday and Tuesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing for a small family; good references. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 216 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call or address No. 210 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET a situation for a nurse who is thoroughly competent to take care of an infant, or would take care of grown children. Apply at No. 44 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German woman; understands French, English and German cooking; good City reference. Apply at No. 106 Spring-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl in a private family as waitress; three years' references. Call at No. 334 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A NURSE, WHO HAS HAD much experience in attending the sick, offers her services to the ladies; good City references. Address Mrs. A. K., No. 45 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl at chamber-work and waiting; has the best reference. Call at No. 424 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, with the best of City reference. Call or address 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a sober, steady young man; understands the care of horses; is a careful, steady driver; can do plain gardening, milking, and the general work about a place; is of temperate habits, willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, trustworthy, young man, who thoroughly understands driving; in City or country; perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; will make himself useful. Address ABNER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by an Englishman of long practical experience in first-class places in this country, where all the different branches have been worked extensively; such will bear testimony for his ability and conduct. Address M. K. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man, in the country; understands farm work; is a good, plain gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and all kinds of stock; wages moderate; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, bright complexioned colored man as waiter in a first-class boarding-house; strictly temperate and honest. Address F. J. WATKINS, No. 214 West 30th-st., rear building, third floor, front room, care of Miss Web.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HIGHLY recommended, a situation as coachman and gardener; good careful driver, excellent groom, capable to take entire charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; City or country; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman of long experience in the care and management of horses; a thorough groom and good, steady driver; best City references. Call or address E. L., at Brewster's Carriage Repository, No. 65 East 25th-st.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS of securing the services of a first-class coachman, a single young man, with four years' unexceptionable City references, now disengaged on account of family going to Europe, may call or address J. M., No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER and valet by a young man; Protestant; two years with the Governor-General of Canada; an excellent character. Address H. CODEY, at Mrs. Williamson's, No. 95 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed from England, a situation as porter in any kind of dry-goods store; will be found willing and obliging in any capacity. Address E. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has lived five years with a family in Europe; the best of City reference given from last employer. Address D. H., No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in harness store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single German lately landed; is a good vegetable gardener and florist, and in the care of horses; was three years in the cavalry. Address JACOB SULSBACH, Castle Garden.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF MANY YEARS experience, a situation as coachman, and wife as professed cook in all its branches; both Protestants; highest City reference. Address Mr. WRIGHT, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; thoroughly competent to take proper care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good City driver; references given. Address J. J., No. 137 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, is a good gardener and florist; is a good milker also; understands his business thoroughly; can give best references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as porter, watchman or to drive a business wagon; three years' City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store; can do any kind of work; can give good City references. Call or address No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish butler, a Protestant; understands the care of silver and the duties of a dining-room; excellent references. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, single, in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as first-class waiter in a private family; good City references. Address A., No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can furnish first-class City reference as to capability. Call or address No. 50 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MASONIC.

COMPANIONS OF CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 159 R. A. M., are requested to meet with Munn Lodge, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., corner of Elizabeth and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn, to pay the last tribute of respect to companion Rymer Huckfelt deceased.

By order of the H. P.
WM. H. OWEN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

By order of the executors, to close an estate:
One Clarence Coach, nearly new.
One Span of Bay Horses.
One Double set of Gilt Harness.
One Buggy, with pole and shaft.
One Buggy, with Double and Single Harness.
One Bear-skin Robe, Blankets, &c.
One Fresh Milch Cow.

Will be sold together or separately. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also the above private stable to let.

Inquire on the premises before 9 o'clock A. M., or to
D. M. FERGUSON,
No. 90 Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES, BUF-falo, black and grizzly bear, white and gray fox, brown, gray blankets, horse-blankets, plush robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 18 WEST 4TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; house and table first-class; table boarders taken.

NO. 262 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Nicely-finished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; private family.

NO. 112 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Elegantly furnished room on first floor, with board, $18; without board, $12 per week.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at No. 41 West 26th-st.; prices reasonable; location first-class.

NO. 117 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.; a very pleasant hall-room, handsomely furnished, to let to a gentleman only; terms moderate; reference.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan. No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO ELEGANT rooms on the first floor, suitable for a doctor's office; also, rooms, with board, on the second; location, house and table first-class.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 107., near 6th-av., second floor, to let, whole or part; very convenient and nicely furnished; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged; day boarders accommodated.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 312, NEAR 8TH-AV.—Large square room, front, to two gentlemen, with good table, for $14 per week; reference given and required.

NO. 61 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—THIRD-story room, with board, to gentleman and wife; only a few boarders taken; also, hall room; dinner at 1.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR THE UNION CLUB.—A handsome suite of apartments on the first floor; also one large single room, without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also single rooms. Baths on each floor. References.

NO. 53 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor; first-class board for single gentlemen; references given and required; dinner at 6.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a large third-story front room, with all the modern conveniences; family private.

NO. 302 2D-AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant-square; handsomely-furnished front rooms on third floor to let with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 221 West 16th-st.; fire and gas; remarkably cheap; reference required.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board or private table, at No. 19 East 49th-st. Undoubted references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let, with first-class board, two suites of rooms, one on first floor; family preferred; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good table, at 48 West 24th-st. References.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAM-BOAT FOR SALE.—BANK-rupt sale; steam-boat MONITOR, of Derby Steam-boat Company, at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at Noank, Conn.; said steam-boat was built in 1862; length, 196 feet; beam over all, 52 feet; tonnage, 385 15-100; draws light—4½ feet. For particulars, address THOS. L. CORNELL, Assignee, Derby, Conn.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BENJAMIN & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold.
JOHN BENJAMIN, } General Partners.
W. B. LAWRENCE, }
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, and Headstones, in great varieties. Send for catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A cash manufacturing business, in perfect running order; profits large, and sales continually increasing. Address TREMONT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey for the best-selling shuttle sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. A. Newton & Co., No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY LIVing in their own house, a thoroughly competent girl to do general house-work; good home and wages to a party well recommended. Apply at No. 406 West 43d-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MAN AND WOMAN WANTED—FOR the country; man a thorough groom and driver; woman for house-work in a small family. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 33, from 10 to 1 this day.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant cook for a private family in the country. Apply, with references, to Mr. PICKERING CLARK, 4 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infant's nurse and seamstress; best references required. Apply Tuesday at No. 36 West 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

Of G. L. FOX'S new version of his famous pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

The Martens family in their great CAT DUET—the artistic success of the season.

The Kiralfys' new ballets, the Warrior Dance and the Shield Tableau—the most beautiful picture ever seen on the stage.

First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great gymnastic feats.

First week of Signor Casselli's Aerial Juggling and the FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.

First week of Mrs. Yeamans' CHANT OF THE CELESTIALS.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Continued success of
MR. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and his pupil,
MISS GRISWOLD
in the new five-act play of MONALDI.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
In preparation a new society play, entitled
MARRIAGE.

Seats secured at the theatre and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY

Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the *Java* on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give

TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS.
The first will take place to-night.
The second and last to-morrow evening, Jan. 17.
Vocalists:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
Piano-forte,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.

The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.

Admission, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

Tickets now on sale at Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

THE FABBRI SEASON.
STADT THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1872,
L'AFRICAINE.
Madame INEZ FABBRI..........as..........SELIKA
JACOB MULLER..........as..........NELUSKO
Orchestra of forty professors.
Chorus of thirty-six ladies and gentlemen.
AN IMMENSE CAST.
Seats at Schirmer's music-store, and at the theatre.

FROM THE OLD GRANITE STATE.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

ARE COMING!
Will appear at the
SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1872, at 8 P. M.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock,
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor,
Signor P. FERRANTI, Baritone, and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.
Seats at the Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

RICH LACES.

JUST RECEIVED,
AN EXTRA FINE SELECTION OF
Real Point, Applique Point,
AND
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES AND JACKETS, BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCINGS.
ALSO,
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF NEW AND VARIED DESIGNS IN
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Housekeeping Goods.

WE ARE OFFERING AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
4-4 FAMILY LINENS, SHEETING LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE,) DOILIES, LUNCH-CLOTHS, HUCKABUCKS, &c.

White Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blankets and Flannels

OF EVERY GRADE.
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—GEORGE DIXON, ABRAHAM DIXON, and EDWARD JOHNSON, plaintiffs, against THOMAS RODRIGUES, executor of the estate of Mrs. A. Mc Machen, deceased, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at No. 35 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 16, 1871.
R. H. HUNTLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 35 Pine-street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 13th day of December, 1871.
R. H. HUNTLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
d19-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEEKSKILL PLOW-WORKS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL STRONG, SAUL S. HENKLE, and GIDEON L. WALKER, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To Samuel Strong and Saul S. Henkle, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house, at the City aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 183 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871. A. B. CHALMERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above complaint was duly filed in said office this 8th day of January, 1872. A. B. CHALMERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja9-law6wTu

EXPRESSES.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ADELAIDE H. LAMBERTSON, Clairvoyant; consultations daily; no satisfaction, no pay. No. 90 6th-av. lower bell.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
20TH WEEK, AND THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.
150TH PERFORMANCE OF DIVORCE SATURDAY, JAN. 27.
24TH DIVORCE MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
E. D. DAVIS..........GUS WILLIAMS.
THE LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY.
GRAND BALLET..........HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
ASHCROFT, WAMBOLD AND COES, IN
A SUPERB PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN

Respectfully announces a second series of THREE PIANO-FORTE SOIREES, at Chickering Hall, Jan. 27, Feb. 24 and March 23. Mr. HOFFMAN will receive the assistance of two or more artists at each soirée.

A limited number of subscribers' names for the series received at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 11 East 14th-st., and at Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.

COACH REGULATIONS.

Coaches conveying company to the ball and returning, will come in from 3d-av. through 14th-st., and go out through Irving-place.

In forming line to take up company, coaches will form on 3d-av. north of 14th-st.

Hacks will form on 3d-av., south of 14th-st.

Fare to any part of the City, for from one to four persons, same destination, $3.

Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City coaches will stand in 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct,
City Hall, Hack Inspector.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SECRET.

THRILLING PICTURES

OF SCENES, INCIDENTS, AND EVENTS IN THE EARLY AND LATE CAREER OF

FISK, JR.

THE GENUINE
SUPPRESSED FISK-MANSFIELD LETTERS IN FULL.
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
READY ON TUESDAY MORNING.
For Sale Everywhere.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE,

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S,
NO. 37 NASSAU-ST:
NOW ON EXHIBITION,

A superb collection of choice European and American oil-paintings, consisting of a consignment of excellent examples of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf and other schools, (recently received from Berlin by a large importing-house in this City;) together with many very desirable pictures from our most prominent New-York artists. They will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, without reserve; commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
80 barrels Chestnuts.
750 packages Malaga Raisins.
70 barrels Bordeaux Prunes.
30 barrels Currants.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
3,200 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,060 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *John Brightman*; can be seen on Pier No. 9, East River.
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
300 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

LIBRARY OF REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18, 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the library of Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., comprising a choice collection of theological and standard works, many scarce local histories, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BA-ROUN and BERNARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. United States Marshal.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. JOHN V. S. BLEECKER'S French and English Home School for young ladies and children. Winter term commences Feb. 3. A few vacancies also for boarders and parlor boarders. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN penmanship and other branches, if desired, at the residence of the pupil. Address
GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY,
No. 30 East 14th-st.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS occasional governess; she teaches English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; references from her present pupils. Address P. A., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SAFES.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.
MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS C. LILLIE,
No. 46 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.

The management announce the present as the last week of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and of their appearance in New-York for a season.

Mr. FLORENCE in his inimitable and celebrated part of OBENREIZER, in Charles Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE.

The story of this play being exceedingly romantic and interesting, represented by a capital company and having the advantage of new scenery and accessories, excites the enthusiasm of nightly increasing audiences.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

CLOSED
In consequence of the death of
MRS. GEORGE WOOD.
REOPENS THURSDAY MORNING,
January 18, 1871.
Tickets purchased for Monday receivable on Thursday.

AIMEE'S OPERA-BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
TUESDAY..........LA PERICHOLE
WEDNESDAY..........BARBE BLEUE

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
IMMENSELY POPULAR AND HIGHLY AMUSING FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE OF GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and
Mr. CHARLES W. FISK.
THE JEE BROTHERS
in their diverting performances with the
MUSICAL ROCKS AND SPINNING HATS.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE SUPERB CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A FRESH SERIES OF ARENIC MARVELS.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

for the benefit of Onward Lodge of Good Templars.
Rev. JOHN HALL,
Miss ABBOTT,
Prof. LYMAN,
UNION GLEE CLUB.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1872,
at the East Side Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

For sale at Christie's Book-store, No. 1,456 3d-av., Marsh's Drug-store, No. 2,306 3d-av., and at Station L, Harlem Post-office.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENT

The last lecture in the splendidly-illustrated course, by Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., will be delivered in the West Presbyterian Church, on 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Northern Palestine.* Admission, 50 cents. Tickets may be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kittle's, No. 765 6th-av., and at the door.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

"The cream of pure fun!"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL, WEST 20TH-ST.,
between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. No reserved seats. Admission, $1; children under fourteen, half price. The choicest of humorous entertainments. Come and laugh!

AN EVENING OF FUN!

"THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR,"
A. Miner Griswold, the greatest wit of America,
ON "INJUN MEAL."—ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., near 8th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

A COURSE OF LECTURES WILL be delivered in the THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S), between 6th and 7th-avs., as follows: Commencing THIS EVENING, with a lecture on *The Analogies Existing Between Nature and Revelation,* by Rev. THOMAS GUARD. TUESDAY, Jan. 23, *Fifteen Drops of Whisky Straight,* by FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, Esq. TUESDAY, Jan. 30, *Health and Habits,* Dr. CARSON, of Newark. TUESDAY, Feb. 6, *Wit,* Hon. HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, Feb. 13, *History and Uses of Poetry,* Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D. Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. Tickets at Dodd & Mead's Book-store, No. 762 Broadway; at Wade & Cummings' Clothing-store, Grand Opera-house, and at the door.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY
REV. THOMAS GUARD,
THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S) between 6th and 7th-avs.,
THIS EVENING—subject: THE ANALOGIES EXISTING BETWEEN NATURE AND REVELATION. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the door.

REV. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., REC-TOR OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, will deliver a lecture at the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, 16th, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Character.* Tickets, 50 cents. Rev. A. E. WASHBURN, D. D., will lecture Jan. 23. Subject—*The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play.*

MEETINGS.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THE ANnual election of officers of this Society will take place at an extra meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1872.
JUSTUS F. POGGENBURG, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of MARY E. FULLER and CHARLES H. GROVES, involuntary bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of said Mary E. Fuller and Charles H. Groves, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in the said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of MATHIAS C. EATON, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Mathias C. Eaton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,197.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BIDDLE and THOMAS B. CLATWORTHY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Biddle and Thomas B. Clatworthy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1872.
JAMES A. SHERMAN, Assignee,
ja9-law3wTu No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York City

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MALCOM TUTHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Malcom Tuthill, of the town of Blooming Grove, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Jan. 5, 1872. L. B. HALSEY,
Of City of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee, &c.
ja9-law3wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Macklay, counselor at law, No. 3 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.
JAMES DAVIS, JR., } Executors, &c.
MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON. }
ja9-law6mTu*

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE BARNARD.

What Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham Knows About the Investigation by the Grand Jury.

Last evening a reporter visited Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM, a prominent member of the Bar Association, at his residence, No. 28 East Forty-eighth-street, to ascertain his views about the investigation by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury into the charges against Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court.

REPORTER—I had the honor of interviewing Judge BARNARD yesterday about the investigation by the Grand Jury; have you read the report of his statements in the morning papers?

Mr. PECKHAM—Yes. I read it; my attention was called to the report this morning.

REPORTER—I wish you would tell me, for the information of the public, what you think of the proceedings before the Grand Jury.

Mr. PECKHAM—I do not like to appear in a long conversation about this matter, but any point on which I can give you information I have no objection to do so.

REPORTER—That is all I desire. Does Judge BARNARD correctly state how the proceedings originated? He says he no sooner heard of the Bar Association going to Albany to prefer charges against him, than he at once went before the Grand Jury and insisted upon an investigation.

Mr. PECKHAM—I don't know what he did before the Grand Jury, but I do know that if he wanted an investigation he could easily have it any day.

REPORTER—Is not the investigation taking place? He says the thing is got to go right through?

Mr. PECKHAM—I believe not. Two or three of us got summonses and went before the Grand Jury to-day, and they told us they didn't want us.

REPORTER—It is apparently very fair on his part to summon a long list of his opponents, and call for the publication of their evidence?

Mr. PECKHAM—If he wanted their evidence to be published it was to be a whitewashing affair. But he might as well appeal to an investigation by a dancing-master. If a man committed murder he might as well demand trial by a Justice of the Peace. The Grand Jury has no jurisdiction.

REPORTER—The public are of late greatly impressed with the power of the Grand Jury.

Mr. PECKHAM—The Grand Jury has very great power, but it cannot indict a Judge, as a Judge. If he were guilty of larceny, they could indict him, but not for judicial misconduct. Judge BARNARD knows, and every lawyer knows, that there are but two ways in which he can have the charges investigated; one is by impeachment before the Senate, and the other, if he really wants an investigation, by bringing an action for libel against some of the newspapers.

REPORTER—He cannot originate an impeachment against himself?

Mr. PECKHAM—No, but he may perhaps have it. The Assembly haven't taken the matter up.

REPORTER—As to the action for libel, he says he doesn't want to go for damages; he doesn't want money.

Mr. PECKHAM—He does not want money. But he needn't look for money, and if he got it he needn't take it, but give it to some charity. An action for $1,000 would answer the purpose, and clear his character, if he gained the suit. He says they have been fourteen years vilifying him. Why, the newspapers have called him a rascal and he bears it. If the newspapers called me what they have been calling him, they wouldn't have to wait twenty-four hours without hearing from me. If he is an innocent man he has simply to bring his action for libel. The papers charge him with gross corruption, and he brings no action to vindicate his character.

REPORTER—He declares he challenged investigation.

Mr. PECKHAM—You know what the value of that is. If you converse with him again, ask him whether he ever heard of articles of impeachment against him at Albany, and whether he ever altered his decisions in consequence.

REPORTER—At all events he broke up the Tammany Ring by the FOLEY injunction?

Mr. PECKHAM—He makes a great point of that. If you see him again ask whether it wasn't arranged between TWEED, SWEENY and himself to grant the injunction and sacrifice CONNOLLY, and whether he didn't spend the night before the injunction with a prominent member of the Ring.

As I told you before, said Mr. PECKHAM, in conclusion, it just comes to this: the Grand Jury have no jurisdiction; if he wants an investigation, let him bring an action for libel against a newspaper; the only other way is to bring him to trial before the Senate.

THE REFORMED ALDERMEN.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Board—A Proposition to Group All the Offices of the City Departments in the City Hall—Assessments for Street Improvements—Adoption of the Report to Reduce the Expenses of the Board.

A lively meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, at which some business of more than ordinary public interest was transacted.

All the members of the Board were present. Acting Mayor COCHRAN presided, and JOSEPH SHANNON, the newly elected Clerk, entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. CONOVER, (Rep.,) presented a resolution relative to the repairing and refitting of the rooms occupied by the Board, "particularly the offices of the Clerk, which in their present dilapidated condition are a reproach and a scandal to the City Government;" but, on motion of Mr. JOYCE, (Ref. Dem.,) the resolution was laid over.

Mr. MEHRBACH, (Ref. Dem.,) presented the following resolution:

Resolved, If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur, that an act heretofore passed for the prving, flagging, opening and sewering of streets (where the contracts for the same have not been awarded) be hereby rescinded and annulled and of no effect.

Resolved, That hereafter no ordinance for the flagging, paving, opening and sewering of any street pass this Board unless thirty days' previous notice shall have been given in the daily papers.

Resolved, That if one-half of the property owners on the line of the street affected by the proposed improvement object to the same, it shall not become an ordinance.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works shall hereafter publish in the daily newspapers all bids received by him for contract work, and in each and every case, if the security is ample, the contract shall be awarded to the lowest bidder.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets and Pavements when appointed.

Mr. CONOVER offered the following:

Resolved, That the several resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st day of January, 1872, over the veto of the Mayor, authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to lower their tracks and lay additional ones, &c., north of Forty-second-street, be and the same hereby are annulled, rescinded and repealed.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 2, Messrs. COMAN and PLUNKITT (Tammany) voting against it.

Mr. FALCONER (Republican) submitted a report in regard to removals in the Clerk's office and a resolution authorizing the Clerk to remove all the present employes of the office, which was adopted.

Mr. CONOVER, from the Committee on Rules, presented a report, together with a resolution providing that the standing committee of the Board shall be as follows, each committee to consist of three members, except the Finance Committee, which shall consist of five members: Arts and Sciences, Public Works, Ferries, Finance, Law Department, Markets, Printing and Advertising, Railroads, Repairs and Supplies, Roads, Salaries and Offices, Streets, Street-pavements, Lands and Places. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

A communication asking immediate action was received from the Commissioner of Public Works, stating that four floors of Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway were leased for that Department on May 1st, 1870, at a yearly rental of $15,000, with taxes and assessments, to expire on the 1st of February, 1872, while the lease of the building No. 237 Broadway, also occupied by this department, over the Broadway National Bank, will not expire until the 1st day of May, 1874. The owner of the adjoining building offers to continue the lease as now occupied by this Department until the 1st day of May, 1874, at an annual rental of $18,000, including the taxes and assessments.

The Assistant Aldermen—Organization Completed and Committees Appointed—Yesterday's Meeting.

Messages from the Mayor were received and read, announcing the appointments of the members of the Board, and also the annual report of the City Auditor for 1871, which were ordered to be printed.

The rules of the old Board (except sections 14 and 19, which provide for a division of a question, and the cutting up of resolutions in the two Boards on the same day) were referred to a special committee of five.

Messrs. SIMONSON, STACOM and ROBINSON were appointed a Special Committee on Contested Seats.

Messrs. VANCE and others, of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appeared and announced that that Board had organized, and were ready to receive any communication.

The matter of the Harlem Railway abuses was again brought up, and after some unimportant discussion, was referred to a special committee of five of each Board.

Protests were received and referred to the Committee on Protests, of HENRY WISSER, claiming the seat of ISAAC ROBINSON, Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Assembly District, and also of WM. P. SIMPSON against ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD, taking his seat as a member of the Board.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances that the purchasers of coal shall be furnished with a certificate of the weight signed by one of the City weighers, or shall be weighed by the sellers or their agents in the presence of the purchasers; a violation of the resolution subjects the seller to a fine of $20.

Alderman JOYCE's resolution relative to the payment of clerks and others under the City Government (heretofore fully published) was read, and was concurred in.

The President then appointed the following standing committees for the year, after which the Board adjourned:

Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Kraus, O'Brien, Coddington.
Public Works—Messrs. Connor, Littlefield, Wade.
Donations—Messrs. Coddington, Stacom, Hart.
Ferries—Messrs. Pinckney, Connor, Healey.
Finance—Messrs. Pinckney, Littlefield, Hart.
Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Simonson, Foley, Schwartz.
Law Department—Messrs. Geis, Robinson, Strack.
Markets—Messrs. Schwartz, Foley, Connor, Costello, Wade.
National Affairs—Messrs. Simonson, Pinckney, Stacom, Strack, Coddington.
Ordinances—Messrs. Geis, Hart, Healey.
Printing and Advertising—Messrs. Foley, Simonson, Strack.
Public Health—Messrs. Wade, Robinson, Kraus.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Coddington, Geis, McDonald.
Railroads—Messrs. Connor, Healey, Schwartz, Cumisky.
Roads—Messrs. Simonson, McDonald, Coddington.
Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Strack, Hart, Galvin.
Sewers—Messrs. Cumisky, Wade, O'Brien.
Streets—Messrs. Wade, Stacom, Pinckney.
Street Pavements—Messrs. Schwartz, Stacom, Connor.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Hart, Geis, Galvin.

Mr. CONOVER thought the office of the Commissioner of Public Works should be removed to the City Hall. He thought that the City was not obliged to accommodate the Coroners, and yet these officials occupied a portion of the building. By having the offices of the Department of Public Works in the City Hall the City would save $15,000 a year. He thought the City Departments should all be concentrated in the City Hall, so that they could all be conveniently together.

The communication was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. CONOVER, MEHRBACH and VAN SCHAICK.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Offices and Salaries, and, after some discussion, the Committee rose. Mr. VAN SCHAICK thought that a still further reduction might be made.

Mr. MARTIN said the salaries proposed by the Committee were low enough, and Mr. CONOVER also believed in having competent men, and should, therefore, vote for liberal salaries.

Finally, on motion of Mr. CONOVER, the report of the Committee on Offices and Salaries, after adding a third assistant clerk, at a salary of $2,500, was adopted.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Bill Before Congress—Opinions of Leading Bankers—The Probable Effect of the Bill.

The bill providing for the resumption of specie payments, at the option of the Executive, during any time before the expiration of the present year, which was brought before Congress yesterday by Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, has excited considerable comment in financial circles. Yesterday the writer called upon a number of prominent bankers in Wall-street and vicinity, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions in relation to the measure. There seems to be considerable difference in regard to the merits of the scheme, although all concurred in saying that there was no chance for the bill to pass. The first gentleman visited was the head of a widely-known financial house, dealing heavily in Government securities. He thought the bill embodied several good features, but was opposed in toto to tampering with the currency by means of legislation. The laws of supply and demand regulate financial matters in the same way that they govern the question of labor. It would be futile, he thought, to attempt to bring about a return to specie payments by law-making. If the country was not ready for such a measure, it would not be permanent. We would be obliged to return to the old order of things, and loss would ensue. As he expressed it, there would be a general breakdown. He thought it better, and more to the credit of the country, that the paper currency should approximate to the value of gold by natural causes, as it has been doing for the past year, rather than the result should be reached by a forced effort, which would not be lasting in its effects. A year ago, gold was up to between twenty and thirty, now it was down to eight and nine. The constantly increasing wealth of the country, the development of its resources, and the growing confidence in the ability and trustworthiness of the Government, was slowly but surely bringing its paper nearer and nearer to the value of gold. If the matter was left to its own course, the desired result would soon be reached without straining and without danger.

Another prominent banker thought we were doing well enough, and it was useless to attempt to make things any better than they are. Last year Congress did nothing in the way of tampering with the currency, and the state of affairs had steadily improved, and he argued from this that if they would do the same this year the improvement would continue. He also was of the opinion that the matter was under the control of natural laws, and should be left to their action.

Another gentleman, the head of a firm, when interrogated upon the subject, said he supposed that if Congress were to pass a bill directing that there should be high tide at 8 o'clock in New-York harbor, high tide would be the result, thereby conveying the opinion that no legislative action could affect the matter, for the laws governing the state of financial affairs would take their course in spite of anything. A number of bankers had called upon him during the day expressing their disapprobation of the bill, and wondering who the men were that had indorsed the scheme. He thought it very objectionable, both in its features and in the influence it would have. There was no possibility, he said, of the bill passing.

The president of one of the leading banks strongly condemned the bill, and called it almost an iniquitous measure. In his opinion specie payments were still very far off, and the attempt to force them upon the country at present would be productive of the most disastrous results. He said that if the bill should pass he would advise every reader of the TIMES to set his house in order, call in his debts, and prepare to pay out about half his property. Such a measure would disarrange everything, make a stringent money market, be productive of no good, but of a vast amount of evil.

Per contra, the next gentleman visited fully indorsed the measures. He thought that something of the kind ought to be done. If specie payments were ever to be resumed, it ought to be done now. The country was fully prepared for it; the Government was able to adopt the measure now as it ever would be. In his opinion, there would not be the slightest difficulty about it. It would create a healthier state of affairs. Although money would be less plentiful, still there would be no distress experienced by the adoption of the measure. It would lessen the volume of the currency, diminish speculation, bring stocks and bonds down from speculation to "investment" prices, and exclude from the market the fancy "quicksilver" stocks that were only operated in because money was plentiful.

A banker who has studied financial matters closely thought that the bill was all right. But he thought that, instead of contracting the currency, it would rather tend to inflate it, for greenbacks would then be as good as gold certificates, and people would not wish to part with them for the reason that they were more convenient than gold. The third clause in the bill, he said, was calculated to draw every dollar of gold in the country to New-York. He referred to the third section, which provides that, "national banks shall continue to hold the amount of reserved funds prescribed by existing statutes, in addition to the coin that such banks may at any time have on hand." In the event of the bill passing, it would render greenbacks as good as gold, and the banks would have no object in retaining coin, as greenbacks were preferable. He doubted very much whether the Government would be called upon to pay out gold to any amount. The people have full confidence in the ability of the Government, knowing that the paper was as good as gold, would not care to part with it. The second section of the bill, providing that the national banks throughout the United States should redeem their currency in New-York, would not have any perceptible effect, for the reason that ninety-five per cent. of them already do that. In conclusion, he said Mr. CLARK's bill was all right, but there was no hope of its passing.

List of Insurance on the Recent Fires.

The following is a list of the insurance companies having policies upon the property destroyed or damaged by the great fire in Thirty-first-street and First-avenue on Sunday morning:

WILLIAM G. GRANT had the following insurance on lumber on the south side of Thirty-second-street, on which the loss was $2,000: Commercial Union, London, $2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $30,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Arctic, of New-York, $2,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; St. Nicholas, New-York, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, New-York, $3,000; Merchant's, New-York, $5,000; Home, Columbus, Ohio, $2,500; Metropolitan, New-York, $5,000; Hope, New-York, $2,500; Greenwich, New-York, $5,000; Globe, New-York, $2,500; Exchange, New-York, $3,500; Star, New-York, $1,500; Narragansett, Providence, $2,500; Adriatic, New-York, $2,500; total, $96,000.

The insurance of H. W. SAGE & Co., also on lumber, was as follows: North British Mercantile, $15,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $31,000; Relief, $2,500; Star, $2,500; Arctic, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $3,000; Sterling, $2,500; Phenix, of Hartford, $6,000; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, $5,000; Union, San Francisco, $3,500; Hope, of New-York, $2,500; Globe, of New-York, $2,500; Metropolitan, $5,000; total, $88,500. The loss covered by this insurance is stated to be $65,000.

At the fire in Wooster-street, there was also heavy insurance. J. W. LYALL & Co., who owned the building, had it insured as follows: Greenwich, $5,000; Broadway, $5,000; American, $5,000; Peoples', $5,000; Standard, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $5,000; Importers' and Traders', $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $5,000; Royal, $10,000; and Williamsburg City, $5,000—making a total of $60,000. Upon the machinery in the premises the Liverpool, London and Globe had a policy for $9,000; St. Nicholas, $2,000; and Narragansett City, $1,000—making a total of $12,000. E. A. SCHUETTE & Co., spongers and finishers, in the basement, had policies for $4,000 each in the American and Hanover, making a total of $8,000.

INGRAHAM'S GRAND JURY.

They Make a Presentment in Relation to the General Sessions' Grand Jury—They Ask to be Discharged, and Are Directed to Take Up No New Business.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, came into Court yesterday, and after handing in a number of indictments, the only one of importance among which was that against EDWARD S. STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., the foreman, addressing the Court, said the jury had something to present to the Court. The secretary of the jury thereupon handed up the following communication:

GRAND JURY ROOM, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 15, 1872.

To Hon. Danl. P. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having come to the conclusion that they are an illegal body in certain action which they have taken during the existence of the Grand Jury of a higher Court, and having published a manifesto to that effect, coupled with a reflection upon your Honor's motives in not discharging this Jury from the further performance of the duties assigned to it, as in that event, in their opinion, their action will then become valid, the Grand Inquest of the Court of Oyer and Terminer desire "to be put right upon the record," and to state that although it is a notorious fact that the City prisons are full to overflowing with prisoners, and the House of Detention with witnesses, and we are daily occupied with new cases brought before us, (having already passed upon 154 complaints,) we have no desire to "defeat the ends of justice" by a continuance of our labors, or to pursue any course which may even have the appearance of it.

We would, therefore, respectfully submit to your Honor that we are ready to be discharged as soon as you deem it compatible with the public interests.

[Signed] LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, Foreman.
EDWARD BARKER, Secretary.

Judge INGRAHAM—Have you any business now before you?

FOREMAN—We have, Sir.

Judge INGRAHAM—How soon will you be able to dispose of that?

FOREMAN—Probably the latter part of this week.

Judge INGRAHAM—How soon will you be able to finish it.

FOREMAN—Probably the latter part of this week.

Judge INGRAHAM—I would suggest to you not to commence any new business. It is your duty to finish that which you have on hand, and with that I will not attempt to interfere. The fashion of accusing persons in the discharge of their duty is so common, as you and I have experienced, that I know of no better way than to go on without regard to such accusations. For myself, I feel that I have done only that which it was my duty to do, and I don't think the Grand Jury have done anything which differs from that view of the case. The business you have been called upon to dispose of was largely composed of election cases, which, by law, are required to be presented to this Court, and to be heard here, and could not be heard elsewhere; and if you had neglected these duties you would have been subject to censure, and would have taken a course which might have led to the escape of those who are guilty of high crimes and deserve punishment. You can proceed with such matters as you have in charge. I hope to close up the business I have in this Court during the present week, and it would be desirable that you should close up your labors within the same time.

The Grand Jury then withdrew.

Callender, the Bank Examiner—Final Argument in the Case—Decision Reserved.

The case of CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday afternoon.

Mr. FULLERTON, of counsel for Mr. BELL, said he was at a loss to know what ground there was for argument after the evidence put in. The District Attorney had certainly failed to sustain the warrant on which Mr. CALLENDER had been arrested. Mr. CALLENDER had not made a formal report of the affairs of the Ocean Bank, as was contemplated by the statute, but simply signed a statement in the statement-book of the bank. He argued that before any indictment could be found against him, it was incumbent on the Government to show that he had received bribes or gifts to make a false report, and the proof of this as required by the statute of 1866, was the conviction of the person offering such bribes. Mr. CALLENDER had received nothing of the Bank in the way of gift or bribe. He had borrowed certain sums, for which he had deposited sound securities; and, in doing this, he exercised the rights of any citizen, none of which he had forfeited by his official position. Mr. FULLERTON said that the affairs of the bank are in such a condition even now that the final settlement will give from fifty to seventy-five per cent. to its depositors. He submitted that the case was not within the statute.

District-Attorney DAVIS summed up the main features of the case, referring to the law under which the affidavit was drawn. He refuted the point made that the statute required the conviction of the giver of a bribe before the receiver of it could be convicted of his offense, arguing that the peculiar wording of the law on this was clearly shown by the context to be merely a clerical error, and had been so interpreted by all the Courts. This case was similar to that of a man who should receive stolen goods, and who was clearly indictable for that offense without the conviction of the man who stole them. The defendant was a public officer, exercising his official duties in the Ocean Bank, and as such comprehended by the statute of 1866, providing for the punishment of public officers receiving considerations unlawfully to influence their official action. Counsel had argued that the defendant had not made a report; that was not the point. Before the duty of making a report came the primary obligation of making an examination. It was this for which he was appointed to his official position. The question to be determined was, did this man, in making his examination of the books of the bank, allow himself to be influenced unlawfully, either to make a false or a neligent and insufficient examination. The plea that this examination was unofficial was directly refuted by the fact that the bank was assessed $160 for this very service. Mr. DAVIS then proceeded to the statement made by Mr. CALLENDER on the affairs of the bank, which he said was false from beginning to end. It was the duty of the examiner to assure himself that every item set down really represented the thing it was supposed to, and that this thing was put down at its real, and not a fictitious value. And what was to be said of depositing his checks, as cash, drawn on a bank on which he had not one dollar? This was clearly in violation of the law of 1869. A man who comes into a bank and deposits his check, accompanied by collaterals, is clearly a borrower, and nothing else, and this is what the statute forbids. We find the defendant doing this, and at the same time he makes his official statement of the affairs of the bank. This certified in fact and substance: "I have gone through these items, I have examined them carefully, and I certify that they are correct, both in the statement and the value they represent." The fact that he did not make a report to the Controller affected in no degree the official nature of his act. Perhaps he thought it was not wise to make a report embodying the substance of what was in the books. Now, on the question of receiving these loans. What was it, that securities had been deposited for them? We see a bank examiner going into a bank to perform his official duty, and at the same time requesting a loan on his check, which was never presented, and now lies useless in the hands of the receiver of the bank; and the collaterals supporting this check are found to be third-mortgage bonds which are not worth the paper they are printed on. I undertake to say that had Mr. CALLENDER applied for a loan on such securities, and had he not been a public officer, such a request would have been immediately refused. Did not this prove that this loan was just such a "valuable thing" as the statute referred to. The statute applies to the case, the officer was within the law, his act was within it, and the evidence tends to show that his official action was directly influenced by unlawful considerations.

At the conclusion of Mr. DAVIS' remarks, Commissioner OSBORN adjourned the case till Wednesday at 1 o'clock, when his decision will be rendered.

The Movements of Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED was in his office in Duane-street yesterday. A TIMES reporter called at the office in the morning, and, on sending in his card, was immediately ushered into the private sanctum of the "Boss." "Good morning," said TWEED; "how are you? What's the matter now?"

"Could you kindly inform me when you are going to Albany, Sir?" said the reporter.

"Well," answered the "Boss," "I do not wish to insult you, nor have I any ill-feeling against the TIMES, but as to when I am going to Albany, that is purely a private matter, and I hardly think concerns the paper you represent.

About the time Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR prepared the suits on behalf of the people against the several members of the Ring, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN commenced a separate action against TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY for substantially the same offenses mentioned in the people's suits. Yesterday, upon application of Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Judge BARRETT granted an order staying proceedings in the case against Mr. CONNOLLY until the termination of questions now pending at Albany in the case brought against him on the part of the Attorney-General. It was reported yesterday afternoon that, after all, CONNOLLY's bondsmen are not satisfactory to Mr. O'CONOR and that they will not be accepted without a severe scrutiny. This caused CONNOLLY's friends some uneasiness, but a TIMES reporter was assured at the Sheriff's office that the bail had been accepted. Mr. CONNOLLY was with his friends in the City the whole day. The Mayor was at the Manhattan Club yesterday where he transacted private business and received a few friends. In the evening his house was brilliantly lighted up, although the Mayor was not at home until a late hour.

STOKES INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Act Upon His Case—His Probable Arraignment To-morrow.

Among other indictments handed in by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, was one against EDWARD S. STOKES, charging him with the willful murder of JAMES FISK, Jr. The following is the indictment, which, with the exception of a few verbal alterations, will be seen not to differ from the one published yesterday in the TIMES:

The jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oath present: That EDWARD S. STOKES, late of the Fifteenth Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1872, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon the body of one JAMES FISK, the younger, in the peace of God and the said people then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, (and with a premeditated design then and there to effect the death of the said JAMES FISK,) did make an assault; and that the said EDWARD S. STOKES with a certain pistol then and there charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said EDWARD S. STOKES, then and there in his right hand had and held, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought (and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the said JAMES FISK) did shoot off and discharge to, at, against and upon the said JAMES FISK, and that the said EDWARD S. STOKES, with the leaden bullet aforesaid out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said EDWARD S. STOKES shot off and discharged as aforesaid, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, (and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the said JAMES FISK,) did strike, penetrate, and wound him, the said JAMES FISK, in and upon the body of him the said JAMES FISK, giving to him the said JAMES FISK then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid so as aforesaid discharged and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said EDWARD S. STOKES in and upon the belly of him the said JAMES FISK one mortal wound of the depth of five inches and of the breadth of one-half an inch, of which said mortal wound the said JAMES FISK from the said 6th day of January, in the year aforesaid, until the 7th day of January, in the same year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live, and on which said 7th day of January, in the year aforesaid, the said JAMES FISK, of the mortal wound aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, did die.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said EDWARD S. STOKES, him the said JAMES FISK the younger, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, (and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the said JAMES FISK,) did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

The second count varies the indictment, but in substance is the same as the above.

HIS ARRAIGNMENT.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN informed our reporter, yesterday, that STOKES would be arraigned as soon as District Attorney GARVIN returned from Albany. Mr. GARVIN is expected in the City to-morrow. There is, also, excellent authority for stating that STOKES will not be tried before the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. This will give his counsel nearly a month to further prepare their defense, the next term of this Court opening on the first Monday in February.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONER.

EDWARD S. STOKES still preserves that tranquillity which has so astonished all who have visited him since the day of his incarceration. The incidents of the tragedy in which he was the principal actor he never refers to, which may be accounted for from the fact that his counsel have enjoined him in the most positive manner that he must not under any circumstances converse with either relatives or friends regarding the line of defense which they have determined on. He fully comprehends that public opinion brands him a cowardly murderer, and is also aware that JAY GOULD and others are making superhuman efforts to ensure his speedy conviction. Yet, with all this, he seems to have no fear of the result of his trial. The sensation narratives which have appeared from time to time regarding his career of late years and his mode of living he pronounces pure fiction.

The descriptions of his surroundings in his cell, are entirely false. There are no pictures in his cell, no lace on his pillow, and no Florida-water in which to wash himself. The gorgeous dressing-gown, with cord and tassels, which he was reported to have worn, is only a well-worn velvet jacket. His cell is plainly furnished, like some others, the occupants of which are enabled to secure such comforts. Notwithstanding the solemnity of his present situation, the mention of the FISK-MANSFIELD correspondence, which appeared in Sunday's *Herald*, caused considerable merriment. It is well known to several journalists in the city, that they are but as "a drop in the bucket," and that what were published were tampered with and altered.

The Maass Mystery—The Supposed Assassins Discovered and Committed.

Owing to the industry of Capt. ALLAIRE and Detective FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, some evidence has been discovered showing how the injuries were inflicted upon CHAS. MAASS, of No. 299 Market-street, Newark, N. J., who was found in front of WHITE's saloon, No. 21½ Monroe-street, on Tuesday afternoon last, with his skull fractured. DAVID MORROW and VINCENT TRIPLER, the bar-keeper in the saloon, both swore on the previous hearing before Coroner SCHIRMER that they had no knowledge whatever as to how deceased had been injured. Yesterday, however, THOMAS MOORE, a laborer, who lives at No. 37 Monroe-street, testified that on Tuesday afternoon he saw two men standing in front of No. 21½ Monroe-street, of whom deceased was one, and that he saw a man bareheaded, with black hair and mustache and wearing an apron and jacket, come out of the saloon and knock deceased in the face, so that he fell, striking his head on the sidewalk. Deceased remained unconscious, and while he was so, TRIPLER came out of the saloon, and kicked him on the jaw, but only lightly; the man who struck deceased sent TRIPLER for some water, and witness went away to get an officer; when he returned the injured man had been taken away; he asked the man who struck the blow, whom he claims was MORROW, why he struck deceased, and he answered that the man had run across the street after his wife, and that he would kill any man who did such a thing.

Upon this evidence the jury rendered a verdict against MORROW as the principal in the homicide, and against TRIPLER as an accessory. Both men denied their guilt, but were committed to the Tombs by Coroner SCHIRMER, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity—Report for the Year 1871.

From the report just published by the Sisters of Charity in charge of the Foundling Asylum at Washington-square, the following extracts are taken: Have been admitted during the year ended 1st October, 1871, 1,377, of which 265 were in good health, 479 in a poor condition, and the remainder dying. The number of deaths during the year was 772, or fifty-six per cent. of the whole number, which is not large, considering that sixty-one per cent. were in a poor, diseased or dying condition when admitted. Forty-five per cent. of the deaths occurred within the Asylum, and fifty-five per cent. at nurse outside. The expenditure for the year was $72,193 41, of which the Controller paid $39,034 67, the balance being made up of donations, subscriptions, and benefits from lectures.

The City Finances.

In addition to the amount of $2,250,000 of revenue bonds issued by the Controller for the payment of City debts, $4,000,000 of bonds has also been authorized to be issued by the Controller, making a total of $6,250,000 in all, and it is supposed that this entire amount will be taken up this week.

Controller GREEN, yesterday, signed and issued bonds to the amount of about $2,250,000 for the payment of various City debts.

Tammany's New Tribulation.

The war of the Tammany Sachems against the rank and file of that dilapidated organization, promises to be prosecuted with renewed vigor in a few days. The opponents of the Sachems are firm in the position they have taken, and declare they will not yield. There is a report that they propose to "pack" the Society so that they can control its action and render the action of the Sachems of no avail.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, of Albany, is at the New-York Hotel.

JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his lecture on "Eloquence and Orators" at Cooper Institute last evening.

Inspector-General JAS. MCQUADE, of Gov. HOFFMAN's staff, and Mrs. Gen. FREMONT, of Tarrytown, are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, of Massachusetts, and Secretary of State HOMER A. NELSON, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commissioner VAN NORT says he will shortly make a reduction of $403 50 per day, or an annual reduction of $146,640 50 in the expenses of his Department.

The departure of the steamer *Westphalia*, for Europe, has been postponed until Thursday, at 2 P. M., and the mails to go by that steamer will close at 11 A. M., Thursday.

Hon. ROBERT M. HANSON, United States Consul at Bremen; Hon. CLINTON LLOYD, of Washington, and Hon. H. A. TILDEN, of New-Lebanon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Last evening a fire occurred at No. 140 West Twenty-fifth-street, doing a damage of $600 to the furniture of MORRIS MANHEIMER. Other occupants suffered slight losses.

A meeting of Sunday-school teachers was held last evening at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. DEEMS and Rev. WILLIAM LLOYD.

JAMES ANDREWS was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday for representing himself as an officer of the Croton Water Department, and endeavoring to obtain money under that pretense.

JULIUS FISHER, twelve years of age, was committed at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $105, the property of CHAS. M. VANDERWORT, of No. 208 Broadway.

JAMES WHELAN, a laborer, was committed without bail by Justice COX, yesterday, for a brutal attempt at outrage on ANNIE BRADLEY, a servant in the family of Rev. WM. MAYBURN, of Weehawken.

In the case of EDWARD S. LEWIS against JOHN R. MCDEVITT, for slander, tried before Judge JOACHIMSEN, in Marine Court, Part I., the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $50 and costs.

Messrs. SHEPPARD, BROWN and MULLETT, members of the Board of Public Works of Washington, have been in this City for several days, looking into our system of street improvements, pavements, sewers, &c.

WM. PENNY was placed on trial, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a charge of having violated the Election laws, but was acquitted, the evidence being defective.

GEORGE P. CAMMAN, on Sunday evening, fell from a second-story window of No. 31 West Thirty-third-street, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held, yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Rising Sun*, which arrived in this port Sunday, brought four large sea lions, one of which weighs 1,500 pounds, two black barking seals and a young walrus. They were captured off the coast of Alaska.

Capt. BOLT, of the English bark *Albert the Good*, has been arrested for having smuggled brandy in his possession. On searching the vessel the officers found two hogsheads of liquor, which were taken to the Custom-house.

Last evening a fire on the premises of JACOB HAYS & SON, dealers in hosiery, on the second floor of No. 27 Lispenard-street, caused a loss of $1,000; fully insured. Other occupants of the building suffered damage by fire and water.

There appears to have been an increase in small-pox, the number of cases for the week ending Saturday night being eighty-three and the number of deaths twenty. From Friday noon to Sunday night twenty-nine cases were reported.

The managers of the New-York Infant Asylum will not permit the massing of homeless infants in the institution, and they have carefully adopted means for saving the needy mother with her homeless nursling. Weaned infants will readily be taken off their hands by Western houses.

The Committee on Quarantine Abuses, of the Chamber of Commerce, are preparing a bill to be submitted to the Legislature. They have experienced much difficulty in obtaining evidence from merchants, who fear the vengeance of the officers against whom their charges bear. Enough, however, has been obtained to show the absolute necessity of reform.

LONG ISLAND.

A reform meeting was held at Long Island City last evening. A committee was appointed to confer with committees from other reform meetings.

From the report of the Superintendent of the South-side Railroad it appears that the receipts of the road for the past year were $408,615, and expenditures, $265,627 96.

NEW-JERSEY.

The scarlet-fever is very prevalent in Elizabeth.

Father HICKEY, of Orange, has forbidden all the members of his parish to attend masquerade balls.

The United Turnverein of New-Jersey intend holding a grand festival and general celebration in Newark in July.

WM. BROWN, a butcher, living at No. 555 Orange-street, Newark, fell dead, while engaged in waiting upon a customer, yesterday.

Congressman HALSEY has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill providing for better post-office buildings in Jersey City.

Sneak thieves on Monday entered the house of a Mrs. JACKSON, on Grove-street, Jersey City, and secured furs and jewelry valued at $85.

JOSEPHINE SCHULTZ, a young woman living in Meaddow-street, Hoboken, on Sunday attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum.

The January Term of the Hudson County Court opens today. There are 121 cases in the Supreme Court, 251 cases in the Circuit and 30 jury appeals to be tried.

The Newark Board of Excise has petitioned the Legislature for an enlargement of their powers, to better enable them to collect fees and close unlicensed saloons.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of the unknown man who fell from a Pavonia ferry-boat, on Monday last, and was drowned.

A spotted leopard, which escaped from a menagerie in Orange County, New-York, has been seen at a number of places upon the mountains near Milford, N. J. It has killed many sheep and cows in that vicinity.

The Essex County Grand Jury yesterday brought a presentment against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, proclaiming their depot at Millburne to be a nuisance, and demanding that the bridges, by the lowness of which brakemen have a number of times been killed or injured, be so raised as to avoid further accidents.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the member of Assembly from Orange, proposes to have passed a bill by which the State can be authorized to make a cut through Bergen Hill large enough for all possible needs of the present and future. This proposed cut is to be 300 feet wide, and is to be for the use of all rail and other roads. The expense is to be borne by the State, and it is proposed to tax each passenger, during the first five years, one cent, in order to reimburse the State.

Shanghai Markets.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.—FREIGHTS are in demand at high rates. The departures for New-York have been: Nov. 29, Jennie Louttel; 23d, Lady Louisa; Dec. 2, Alta; 7th, Anna Sedgwick. The Record put back; is about leaving. On the 10th, Letia, M. Long, Onebe, Samuel G. Read; and Miko. Black TEAS have been quiet; Green, active with advancing rates. SILKS firm.

Yokohama Markets.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 23.—IMPORTS dull; the price of Silk fully maintained. The average amount of TEAS is settled without change. EXCHANGE, 4c.@6c.

[Advertisement.]
"Weight, strength and color may be gained by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Algeria	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	Jan. 18	New-York	Hamburg.
Anglia	Jan. 20	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 20	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Rising Star	Jan. 18	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Jan. 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Colorado*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 46 North River, until 10:40 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEW DESIGNS IN
SILVER-WARE.
OUR OWN SPECIALTIES.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

BEEBE HATS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEEBE & CO., HATTERS, 160 BROADWAY.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY
TREATED BY
DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL,

The author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh and Kindred Diseases of the Mucous Membrane," &c., &c. No. 106 West 34th-st.

OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH.

Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame. Catarrh is the most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications.

Its earliest and most prominent symptom is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either ash-colored, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in many cases, that patients feel as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Much of the discharge passes backward, either dropping into the throat or collecting as a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm behind and above the soft palate in the passage between the throat and the head. Its lodgment embarrasses respiration and creates a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the offending substance into the throat, so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Again, the offensive matter hardens, and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of these morbid concretions occasionally pass into the throat, but most generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence, in pieces from one to two inches in length, either solid or tubular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to affect the atmosphere of a whole room.

The nose is stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable, "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysm of sneezing. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is experienced over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the head, or behind the orbits, and occasionally pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is husky, or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there is a continuous hoarseness and discordance. The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are apt to become irritated and disposed to water excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. Noises in the head, resembling every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

is a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a raking effort; occasionally, however, the cough is severe and harassing, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to necessitate almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of this condition there ensues loss of appetite, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The pernicious influence of Catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient has no appetite, or is troubled with indigestion, loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated, and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at least even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. The patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has shown that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting-point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

TREATMENT AND CURE.

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results, but without causing the least pain or unpleasant sensation.

So effective is this plan of medication that a single application is generally productive of decided relief. The affected cavities are thoroughly cleansed from incrusted morbific matter, the offensive smell is removed, and relief from other troublesome symptoms is almost immediately experienced. The discharge soon diminishes, irritation is allayed, the inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, and finally a radical and permanent cure is effected.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence,

NO. 106 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.

PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE-PITCHERS,
SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE SIZES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

REMOVAL.
POTTIER & STYMUS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR CABINET WARE ROOMS TO
375-389 Lexington-av.,
41ST AND 42D STS.,
NEAR THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY
DECORATIONS.

Cuspadore.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 25—*In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—Martin L. Herschfeld, A. Van Feew, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Mason, Frank Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, A. Sullivan.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—P. Sanchez and wife, Miss F. Howard and nurse, Charles Prendergast, A. E. Hernandez, J. B. Curbo, P. C. Brooks, Ed. Y. Reid, S. Hartfield, S. W. Odum, R. E. Martin, John Gunderson, Robt. Anderson, Samuel Cewes, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:59 | Moon sets...12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:55 | Gov. Island.12:44 | Hell Gate....2:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ships Europa, (Ger.,) Bockelman, Bremen, Koop & Co.; Storkers, (Nor.,) Errickson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark John Banfield, (Br.,) Davis, Antwerp, George F. Bulley & Son.

Brigs Mira, (Norw.,) Ginderson, Catania, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Minnie Traub, Thompson, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Flora, (Br.,) Mulford, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Hattie S. Bishop, Webber, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Florence, Rathbun, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Clara Louise, Henrahan, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son.

Schrs. Thomas P. Ball, Ryder, Aspinwall, Evans, Ball & Co.; Paul Seavy, Lowell, Havana, Lunt Brothers; James Jones, Tilton, Jacksonville, Slaght & Petty; Harper, Griffin, Jacksonville; Tryall, Soule, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Dec. 30, Moville 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced very heavy westerly gales with heavy head sea to the Banks, thence moderate weather; 9th, lat. 48 1, lon. 42 55, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 13th, lat. 42 10, lon. 61 22, Hamburg American Co.'s steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen Dec. 30, via Southampton Jan. 2, with mdse. and 193 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales and a rough sea up to the Banks; since then moderate winds from the W. S. W. Jan. 14, 8 A. M., 270 miles E. of Sandy Hook passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; same date, 8½ A. M., 253 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship City of London, hence for Liverpool; 10½ A. M., 230 miles of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Dec. 27 and Queenstown 28, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced fierce westerly gales and heavy head seas throughout the passage. Jan. 14, at 7 A. M., 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met steam-ship Washington, hence for Havre; same date, 7½ A. M. 245 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 9½ A. M., 210 miles E. of Sandy Hook, met a German steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had very strong head winds from Hatteras.

Bark Brothers Pride, (of St. John, N. B.,) Boullon, Buenos Ayres Nov. 11, via Montevideo 18th, with wool and hides to Dowley, Connors & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Nov. 28, lat. 13 S., lon. 33 W., spoke ship Martha Cobb, from Newport, for Molendo.

Bark Tempo, (Ital.,) Micheliui, Genoa, 82 ds., in ballast, to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Azelia, Weston, Smyrna, Oct. 28, via Boston, Jan. 6, with fruit, &c., to master.

Brig Bertha Carrington, of Guernsey, Langlass, Pernambuco, 43 ds., with sugar to Phipps Bros. & Co. Vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Altavelia, (Br.,) McLellan, St. John, N. B., 19 ds., with fish and oil to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S.

Schr. B. Haven Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to Allsop & Clarke—vessel to Vanbrunt & Bros.

Schr. D. L. French, Davis, Baltimore 6 ds., with corn to Lee & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Britannia, (Br.,) Roy, Surinam via Long Island Sound, 26 ds. with cedar to Van Praag & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Pampero, (Br.,) Mittal, St. John, N. B., 18 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Electric Spark, McDonald, Deadman's Harbor, N. B., 7 ds., with fish to J. H. Lynch & Co.

Schr. Enola C., Cunningham, Fortune Bay, N. F., 13 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Fritz J. Babson, Maus, Long Harbor, N. F., 13 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. H. E. Russell, Mahaffey, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy Jane, Roads, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Sea Bird, (Br.,) Elkin, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with fish to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Baltimore 6 ds.

Anchored off Riker's Island, bark Union, Stafford from Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, N., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Arr., steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Grace Kelly, from Turk's Island; schr. Mary A. Holt, from Gonaives.

The British brig Galatea, Capt. Armstrong, from Turks Island for Boston, was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, Jan. 9, in lat. 40, lon. 69, having been dismasted in the gale of the 7th. All hands were taken off and brought to this port; she had a cargo of 9,300 bushels of salt, consigned to Wise & Russell, of Boston.

Ship Anna Decatur, at this port, from Liverpool, reports Nov. 30, fell in with the British schooner Sovereign, from Dublin, for London, dismantled and leaky; took off the Captain and three men and brought them to this port.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 13.—Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

Sld., steam-ship George Washington, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 14.—Arr. schr. James A. Crooker, Jacksonville, for Boston; brigs McHoskel, New-York, for Boston; Onaloska, from Palermo Oct. 21, and Gibraltar Dec. 1, for Boston; Dec. 21, lat. 23, lon. 43, passed brig Wanderer, steering W. S. W.; Jan. 5, lat. 30, lon. 75, passed schr. Grace Webster, steering S.; Jan. 7, lat. 33 18, lon. 74 40, spoke schr. Bessie Morris, of and for Philadelphia, bound S. Also, arr. schrs. Clara Jane, Hoboken, for Boston; Eunice P. Newcomb, Norfolk, for Boston; Newell B. Hawes, Tangier, do.; Ada S. Allan, New-York, do.; Frank Jameson, Martha Weeks, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth; W. D. Bickford, from St. Marie, Hayti, 23d ult., via Torture Island 27th, for Boston; left at Torture Island schrs. General Grant, for New-York in 7 ds.

Passed by, schr. Owen P. Hind, New-York, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Moir & Cronmer, Ella Amsden, Light of the East, Clara Rankin, Fannie A. Bailey, and Lucy K. Cogswell.

Returned, schrs. Ella Amsden and Light of the East.

15th. No arrivals.

Disasters.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Laken, from Bridgeport, with iron for New-York, while passing through Hell Gate on the night of the 14th, ran ashore on Fort Point and filled. She was got off on the 15th by Wreckmaster Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria.

Sloop G. J. Demarest, Sackett, from Oyster Bay, with brick for New-York, while passing through Hell Gate on the 15th at 10 A. M., ran ashore on Fort Point and stove in port side and filled.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Jan. 15.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Dec. 30, for Glasgow, arr. at this port this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—The Guion steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Jan. 3, touched at this port at 1 P. M. yesterday, en route to Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Aleppo, Capt. Edmonson, from Boston Jan. 2, for Liverpool, touched at this port on Saturday.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, from New-York Jan. 1, arrived at this port at 5½ o'clock last evening, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—The steam-ship Caspian, from Baltimore Jan. 2, and Halifax Jan. 6, arrived at this port yesterday.